



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

J. EDGAR HOOVER

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THE WALK OF FAME

"SERMONS IN STONES AND GOOD IN EVERYTHING"

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THE WALK OF FAME

A PATH OF MANY MEMORIES

With an Introduction

By

HAMILTON HOLT
President of Rollins College

Bring a brief account of how it happened, and the story of how each stone came to the Rollins Campus, to memorialize the names of those who have left their "footprints" on the "Sands of Time".

ROLLINS COLLEGE
Winter Park, Florida

— Entrance to the "Wall of Fame" —

"Stones serve many purposes. They build houses and fences, and paths to walk upon. When we come to die they keep the lasting record of our fame, whether we be great or small. They are kind and loyal friends of man."

THE WALK OF FAME

By HAMILTON HOAR
President of Rollins College

ON THE campus of Rollins College, situated in Winter Park in the center of the lake region of Central Florida, is a shaded walk traversed all day long by the faculty and students as they go to and from the college classrooms. It is flanked on either side by a row of flat stones of all colors and contours averaging about 18x12 inches in length and breadth. Each stone is engraved with the name of a famous man or woman and his or her home or place from whence the stone was taken. Whenever I glance out of my office window I am almost sure to see visitors on the Walk, with faces down deciphering the inscriptions on the graven stones.

This Walk, as far as I know, is unique in conception and execution. It began this way: Some ten years ago my father suggested that we take some motor trips together during my summer vacation. The older one grows the more one appreciates a father's companionship and my father was then nearing the end of his life. I asked him where he would most like to go. He replied: "When I was a boy, I used to drive about with my father on his rounds as a country doctor, and on these drives he used often to tell me about ancestors and point out the old farms and homesteads from which some of them came. I suggest that we try to find and visit these old homesteads, all of which are situated in Connecticut and Massachusetts."

It so happens that I own an old colonial Connecticut home, filled with antiques which in Revolutionary days was a tavern on the stage-coach turnpike between Boston and Hartford. As in many old New England homes, the side door of the house is more often used than the front door. This side door is approached over a lawn from the gate, and I had decided to lay down some stepping-stones across this lawn. It occurred to me to get a stepping-stone from each of the ancestral homes and then carve on them the family name of the ancestor, the town in which the homestead was

situated, and the date when the family first settled there. So during the several trips that my father and I took together that summer, I brought back a dozen or more stones and made them the basis of an "Ancestral Walk." My sons and I with hammers and cold chisels carved the names, places, and dates on these stones and set them in the walk. Since we were not masons and did not know how to carve well, our lettering was as crude as could be found on the tombstones in any old New England churchyard.

This walk was naturally interesting to my family and friends but who else could get very much excited over a row of stones carved with such old New England family names as Holt, Bowen, Elliot, Corbin, Clamander, Aspinwall, Eaton, Tappan, etc. It then occurred to me to collect stones from the homes of men and women whose names would be known to everybody and fit them into another walk on my farm.

Therefore, the next summer when my colleague, Professor A. J. Hanna, and I were motoring through New England raising money for Rollins, we decided to start a collection of stones from the homes of celebrities. Thus if we saw a sign at a crossroads pointing to the right and saying, "one mile to the birthplace" of Daniel Webster, or Franklin Pierce, or Ralph Waldo Emerson, we would detour down that road and obtain a stone.

After we had collected about twenty stones, the great moral epistle began. Collecting, I fear, is something of a selfish, ego-gluttonous, exhibitionist, and egocentric pursuit (note how every collector "gloats" over his collections and with what pride he insists on showing them to all and sundry who visit him). So Mrs. Holt and I had many a debate as to whether or not we should keep these stones for ourselves or donate them to Rollins College. Finally generosity prevailed and we presented them to Rollins. Then we discovered what everybody discovers who puts the precept into practice—that while it is blessed to receive, it is more blessed to give. Accordingly I found my interest in developing the "Walk of Fame" at Rollins to be far more absorbing than would have been my interest in developing the same walk on my own homestead.

That nucleus of some twenty stones that we got the

first year has now grown to about 600, and more are coming in almost every day. We have to make it an inevitable rule that only stones of nationally or internationally known men and women can be admitted to the Walk—no local celebrities. For instance, we would accept no stone from the home of an eminent Floridian who would not be similarly known in Maine or Oregon, and no stone from Massachusetts that would not be known in Texas. (Of course there is a borderline, but as a rule we accept stones from only the homes of men and women whose names come up, or nearly come up, to being "household-words.") I find, even so, that some of the stones are seldom known by our visitors, though they ought to be. For instance, almost no visitor to the Walk knows that Paul Morphy of New Orleans was the greatest chess player that ever lived, that Professor Willard Gibbs of Yale was undoubtedly the greatest modern mathematician of pre-Einstein times, or that Doctor Morton of Scituate, Massachusetts, discovered ether (my father told me that when my grandfather, the old country doctor, heard of the discovery of ether, he wept to think that he would never have to torture people again when operating on them). I was once explaining the Walk to a large group of students, and when I came to the Adeline Patti stone I asked how many had never heard of her. About thirty hands were raised.

Everybody at Rollins is now a committee of one to bring in stones. I think we have virtually all of the Americans of undisputed first rank, and we have all but about 30 or 40 of those of the second rank. All the Presidents and Chief Justices of the United States are represented and hail the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. But Kings and United States Senators are not admitted ex-officio. They have to be Kings and Senators plus: Carmen Sylva, Queen of Rumania, Mary Queen of Scots, Senators Ellihu Root and Charles Sumner are typical exceptions that prove the rule. Already we have many stones from foreign countries, but as this is a field which naturally is nowhere nearly so complete as is our collection from the United States.

It is a curious fact that only two men of the 600 in the "Walk of Fame" got there as a result of material achievement and success. These are Rockefeller and Carnegie.

Every other man and woman had to achieve supremely in the realm of the mind or the spirit. To be immortal, one must found a republic, win a war, paint a Sistine Madonna, compose a Parafal, write a Hamlet, fly over the Poles, discover the law of evolution, or preserve the human voice in war. We have these particular immortals.

It is also a curious fact that we have had only two refreshers, who asked for stones. One was from Miss Mahel Choate, who wrote, she did not care to contribute a stone from her father's birthplace in Salem, Massachusetts. Thus Joseph H. Choate, Leader of the American Bar, Ambassador to Great Britain, American Delegate to the First Hague Conference, Prince of After-Dinner Speeches, etc., etc., will not be found by pilgrims visiting our shrine. The other was from the Secretary of the "Dionne Quintuplet Guardianship", who wrote expressing his regrets that he could not accede to our request, thus explaining his refusal of sending a stone carved with the names of Marie, Emilie, Yvonne, Cecile and Annette. So many women, he said, have come to believe that stones from the hospital grounds are "an aid to fertility" that there has been a veritable "flood of requests" for these stones, and it has been necessary to make a "rigid rule" that no stones can be sent away.

Several of our stones are the only ones I could find on the premises. The Longfellow, Emerson, John Adams, and Louisa Alcott stones cannot, I believe, be duplicated without replicating the foundations of their homes.

Almost every stone in our "Walk of Fame" has its romantic. Dickens stone was a piece of jagged flint I picked up at Gault Hill near the wooden cross that the great humanitarian-novelist erected over the grave of his pet canary bird. The Thomas Gray stone is a piece that fell from the tower of the village church "Where the moping owl to the moon complained". The Mohammed stone was taken from Mecca at the risk of fine and imprisonment by a sister of one of our foreign exchange students at Rollins. It came from the cave where the Prophet saw his visions. The stone inscribed, "Confucius" came from the school-house in China where the sage taught his pupils. The Columbus stone was taken from the floor of the very crypt in the Havana Cathedral on which the bones of the discoverer

of America rested before they were taken to Spain. The Bodsworth stone came from the well in which the "Old Oaken Bucket" hung. The Jupiter stone came from the top of Mount Olympus where the "blest" gods dwell when not off to Ethiopia for a banquet. The Apollo stone came from the cave at Delphi from which the oracle spoke. The Shakespeare stone was from the roof of the shed adjoining his birthplace, and the Milton stone from the kitchen hearth in the pretty "Blox" in which the poet composed "Paradise Regained".

We have two Wagner stones—one from his home in Munich and one from the mountain chalet across the Swiss Border in Morncy, France, where he wrote the "Walkyrie" and where at another time John Ruskin lived. The Woodrow Wilson stone is actually a front step of his home in Princeton, New Jersey, and one of the George Washington stones is a rectangular piece of flabberg from the East Porch of Mt. Vernon, brought over from the sandstone quarries at St. Bees Head on Lord Lonsdale's estate in Cumberland, England. The Byrd stone was presented by the Admiral himself and was brought by dog-sled from the mountains at the South Pole. The Stephan Foster stone comes from a corner of the Old Kentucky Home. The Jane Addams stone was a part of Hull House. The Buffalo Bill stone was taken from the doorsill of the stable of the Pony Express in St. Joe, Missouri. One Lincoln stone came from the well near the Kentucky log-cabin where he was born. The other came from the Illinois village where he courted Ann Rutledge.

Perhaps my most unusual find was the stone I obtained from the residence of Millard Fillmore. Once on a trip to Buffalo, N. Y., I called on my Yale classmate, William Ohmsted, and said,

"Bibb, I want to get a stone from the home of Buffalo's greatest citizen except Grover Cleveland. Will you get in your car and take me to President Fillmore's home so I can obtain a stone for our 'Walk of Fame'?"

"It can't be done," he replied, "the house no longer exists."

"Do you know where the site of it is?" I asked.

"Sure," he said, "the house was demolished forty years ago and the Statler Hotel is now erected on the spot."

"Well," I said, "let's motor to the Statler Hotel, go down to the cellar and find a loose stone there or just loose a brick or a piece of the foundation."

"You don't have to do that," he said. "Just after you and I left college, I was going home from a party late one night and passed the Millard Fillmore house which was in the process of demolition. I got out and 'swinged' a brick and brought it home. It has been on my desk ever since as an oversized paper weight. For thirty years my wife has urged me to throw it away. She says it looks like any other old brick and spoils the looks of the room."

Now I suppose that of the 120 million people living in the United States, Billy Olmstead was the only one that had a stone from the home of Fillmore. I leave it to the reader to explain what was the coincidence by which I happened to meet and broach the subject of my quest to the only man who could help me.

Many, if not most of those whose names are inscribed on the stones, may have actually handled or stepped upon the stones. I saw personally Sinclair Lewis, Charles M. Sheldon, and others do so. Oliver Wendell Holmes washed his face every day during his summer vacations on a marble-topped washstand in his sister's home at Salem, Mass. A broken piece of that marble is in our "Walk".

Perhaps the most fascinating fact about these stones is that although they are of no intrinsic value, yet each one of them is eloquent with suggestion and inspiration. Certainly these "poets" took their silence break. No human being can walk amidst these symbols of immortality without something stealing over him akin to the spirit pervading the Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey. And, by the way, we have a stone actually from the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey, but there are so many names that could be carried on it that we have simply inscribed the place.

Geologically speaking, there are no two stones alike. One who is not a geologist imagines, I dare say, that stones are hard grayish substances, all more or less alike. But nothing is farther from the truth. No two stones in the "Walk" have the same texture or color. Indeed, every color

of the rainbow is represented—from the white marble stones of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle from the Agora, the Academy, and the Lyceum at Athens, the pink stones of St. Paul from Mars Hill, the yellow stones of Robert E. Lee, the red stones of John Muir, the blue stones of Benjamin Franklin, to the black stone of Joe Rizzal, the Filipino patriot.

At the head of the "Walk of Fame" is an upright millstone weighing several tons which I obtained from a mill in the neighborhood of my summer home in Woodstock, Connecticut. On this stone is carved in large letters "Walk of Fame", and under it the famous quotation from Shakespeare, "Sermons in stones and good in everything".

If you, gentle reader, have any stones you can send us—stones from the homes where people of recognized fame were born, lived or died—we shall most gratefully receive them. Our ambition is to have every man or woman, living or dead, whose services deserve the eternal remembrance of mankind, represented in our Walk.

A LIST OF THE STONES
And Where They Came From

JOHN ADAMS—Quincy, Mass., (1735-1826)
 "This house was purchased by John Adams in 1786, and was the residence of the President of the United States from 1789 to 1793."

This room was purchased by John Adams, second President of the United States, and was bequeathed to his son, John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States. The stone is from the brook which bounds the place, where the West Point cadets bathed when they visited the Adams.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—Quincy, Mass., (1767-1848)
Same as above.

NE ADDAMS—Hull House, Chicago, Ill., (1880-1935)
The stone is a part of Hull House. It was engraved there for the "Walk of Fame" and presented to Rollins by Miss Addams, an honorary alumna of the College.

LOUIS DOAKSIZ—Nuliant, Miss., (1807-1873,
The pictures are from a collection of

the picturesque home still contains pictures and some furniture dating from the days of Agassiz, the great naturalist.

ALEXANDER ALEXIS—Cambridge, Mass., (1835-1910)

Radcliffe Hall is erected on the spot where his house was situated, now the campus of Radcliffe College. The stone was found about two hundred feet from the Hall. Naturalist and son of Louis Agassiz.

Louis, M. ALCOTT—Concord, Mass., (1832-1888)

The stone is from the home of the author of "Little Women" and was found to the right of the front door and under the eaves, enough to prevent rainwater from washing away the earth.

JOHN AND FRANCES ALLEN—Plymouth, Mass.,
JOHN ALLEN—(1680-1687)

The little old wooden home where John and Priscilla Alden spent the latter part of their lives is now a public shrine. The stone is from the foundation of the barn.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH—Portsmouth, N. H., (1836-1907)

The old farm-house on a side street, where some of his novels were written, is now a shrine. The stone came from under the back kitchen doorstep.

CHRISTIAN ALLEN—Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y. (1737-1789)

Edman Allen captured the Fort from the English "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." The stone is from the "bullet-proof wall" inside the Fort.

Alvarado—Anigua, Guatemala, (1495-1641),
Alvarado left Spain in 1519.

Spain in 1510 for Santo Domingo where he remained until 1518. He was with Cortez in his conquest of Mexico, and in 1523 he conquered Guatemala and became its governor. He was killed fighting Indians, and is buried in Antigua.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSON—Odense, Denmark, (1805-1875)
The stone from the birthplace of Hans Christian Anderson.

was sent through the good offices of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, former U. S. Minister to Denmark, and an honorary alumna of Rollins College.

FRA ANGELICO—Florence, Italy, (1387-1455)
In the same Museum.

in the same monastery where Savonarola had his cell were the cells of Fra Angelico and Fra Bartolommeo, the two great Florentine religious painter monks. The stone was taken from the courtyard of the San Marco Monastery.

The stone came from her home in Rochester, N. Y., (1820-1806).

Anthony the Great woman suffragist died.

Apollo—Delphi, Greece

The night watchman at the Temple of Apollo was "fee'd" to obtain this stone. The original stone had a design on it but it was broken to be handled conveniently. What it was is not known.

This stone comes from the Hermaneni residence, (1846-1933)

In Budapest, Verboczy u. 17. It was taken from the pergola of this house, a favorite musing place of the late Count.

The stone is from the house of Ferrara where Avicenna lived.

His next work was "Orlando Furioso" which won for him the title "the Divine".

This marble slab was obtained and inscribed in the vicinity of the Tivoli station.

The Lyceum where it may have been seen if not trodden upon by Aristotle. The Lyceum was possibly situated near the present American School of Classical Studies, and famous as the school founded by Aristotle in imitation of his master's academy.

1839-1858)
(1839-1858)

Matthew Arnold was educated at Winchester, Rugby and Balliol colleges and was a Fellow at Oriel, Oxford. He was later pro-

foster of poetry at the University. The stone came from the main quadrangle of the college.

CHERRILL A. ARTHUR—Fairfield, Va., (1850-1889)

The State of Vermont has placed a large granite monument on the site of the home where Arthur was born, now a cow pasture. A stone near the rail-in monument, and which looked as if it had been torn out of the wall of the building, was the best that could be found for the "Wall of Fame."

KING ARTHUR—Tinscl, Cornwall, England. (Probably 6th Century.)

The stone is from King Arthur's Castle (legendary). Tennyson places many of his Idylls of King Arthur in this region.

KING ARTHUR AND QUEEN GUINEVERE—Glastonbury Abbey, England.

The stone came from the Abbey where there is a deep grave in front of the High Altar marked as the grave of this King and Queen.

LADY ARTHUR—Charlottesville, Va., (1878-)

This stone came from the old garden back of the ancestral home of this famous Lady, who was a member of the British Parliament.

GERTRUDE ARTHUR—San Francisco, Calif., (1867-)

The stone is from the author's home and was given by her to a former Rollins teacher who gave it to Rollins.

JOHN BAKER AND SON—Hartford, New York City.

(1784-1867)

The stone is a piece from the mantle fireplace in the second story of Archbishop's old house on the banks of the Hudson. In the basement of this house Samuel F. B. Morse perfected his first telegraph experiment. The old house was torn down in 1936 and an apartment erected on its site.

JANE AUSTEN—Winchester Cathedral, England,

(1775-1817)

The stone was found in the yard of Winchester Cathedral, where Jane Austen is buried.

NEWTON D. BAKER—Cleveland, O., (1871-1937)

The stone is from his home in Cleveland, Ohio.

BALBOA—Jerez, Spain, (1476-1517)

Because Seville was the port of the departure for his famous African voyage, Balboa is buried in the tower of the cathedral of the "Tower of Gold," the seamen's great landmark of Seville.

Jerez, birthplace of Balboa, is an ancient frontier town not far from Seville.

LEON BALBOA II—St. Mary's City, Md., (1606-1678)

The stone was from a building burned down from Plymouth as the site of the stone and later used as the floor of the first State House built in 1846 in Maryland.

BALZAC—Paris, France, (1799-1850)

The tile was picked up from the floor of the room where Balzac lived and where he worked at his printing press. The house is now used as an art school.

GEORGE BARNOR—Worcester, Mass., (1800-1861)

On the site of the original house there is not a flat stone to be had, but this stone was picked up across the road on what was then the old Barnett farm.

JOHN KERNICK BARNOR—Ogunquit, Me., (1828-1888)

The stone is from a terrace near the barnmaster's house which overlooks the ocean. The house is a mile or two from Ogunquit.

FREDERICK BARBAROSA—Nuremberg, Germany, (1123-1180)

This piece of stone was picked up in the castle built by Barbarossa at Nuremberg.

JOHN BARTLEY—Kingston, N. H., (1780-1786)

The stone is from the first governor of New Hampshire, former president of the colony and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, now lives in the original farmhouse and gave the stone to Dr. Holt.

PIA BARBOLANNO—Florence, Italy, (1475-1517)

In the same monastery where Savonarola died, the wall were the cells of the first governor of the first governor of New Hampshire, former president of the colony and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, now lives in the original farmhouse and gave the stone to Dr. Holt.

CLARA BARON—North Oxford, Mass., (1821-1913)

The stone is from the stone wall in front of the tiny farmhouse where she was born. Owen D. Young, the convert of this home into a Boy Scout summer camp and the barn has been remodelled for a boy dormitory.

JOHN BARTMAN—Philadelphia, Pa., (1809-1777)

The stone was found near the great boatman's home.

KARLSTADT LEE BATES—Wellesley, Mass., (1860-1920)

The stone is one of the marble tiles from the corner of College Hall, Wellesley College's first building, destroyed by fire in 1914.

The stone was given to Miss Bates for use in her garden, and at her death was given to her niece who presented it to the "Wall of Fame."

EMILIA BAZAN—La Coruna, Spain, (1852-1891)

The first occupant of the house where Emilia Bazan was born (located on this small square, Bazan was one of the most influential women of the century, the latter part of the 19th Century. She was a novelist, sociologist and critic. In 1904 she was created a Countess.

DAMIAN CARRON BRAND—Covington, Ky., (1850-)

The stone is from the boyhood home in Covington, Kentucky, of the founder of the Boy Scouts. The people of the city have placed a bronze tablet on the house.

GENERALE PIERRE BRAVERDUN—New Orleans, La., (1818-1898)

The stone came from the handsome old mansion where Braverdun lived for many years on Chartres street, opposite the Ursuline convent. It is now used as a home for homeless and unfortunate men and boys.

THOMAS A. BECKET—Canterbury, England, (1118-1170)

This stone, part of Canterbury Cathedral, was found in the front door. Thomas A. Becket, the most famous man of Canterbury, was murdered in the Cathedral.

HENRY WARD BECKER—Litchfield, Conn., (1813-1887)

The home has been changed into a modern estate, and the place where the house once stood is now a lawn. The stone was found at the fence near the front driveway.

LEONARD VAN BERTHOVEN—Vienna, Austria, (1770-1827)

When the building in which the great composer lived between 1800 and 1813, was repaired in 1931, this stone was replaced by a new one.

LUOVIO VAN BERTHOVEN—Hillegensatuth, Austria (1770-1887)

This stone came from Beethoven's home in Hillegensatuth, where he wrote "Eroica."

EDWARD BENES—Kosanyi, Czechoslovakia, (1884-)

The stone is from the ruins of an ancient castle, the birthplace of Edward Benes, former President of the Republic. It was procured for us by the Mayor of Kosanyi.

BUFFALO BILL—St. Joe, Mo., (1840-1917)

This stone is the door sill of the stable of the "Pony Express"

and Buffalo Bill's pony undoubtedly stepped on it hundreds of times.

DR. A. C. T. BURZAGORI—Vienna, Austria, (1880-1894)

The tile came from the bathroom of the house where the famous surgeon lived from 1885 until shortly before his death in 1894.

WILLIAM BLACKSTONE—All Souls College, Oxford, England, (1723-1780)

Blackstone went to Pembroke College, Oxford, and was a Fellow of All Souls College, the highest academic honor to be won by an Englishman. He has acquired at Oxford the reputation of a kitchen for his famous "Commentaries". The stone was found behind the kitchen of All Souls College.

BONACCIO—Florence, Italy, (1813-1870)

The stone was picked up in the garden of the Villa Palmieri where the scene of "Bonaccio" took place and which Bonaccio wrote songs, but not all, of the chapters.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE—Bordentown, N. J., (1768-1844)

This stone was taken from the estate just out of Philadelphia where the father of Napoleon and former King of Spain lived in regal style.

J. B. BOYD—The Alamo, San Antonio, Texas (c. 1836)

Part of the wall of the famous Franciscan Mission.

BOYVARD—Lake Geneva, Switzerland, (1400-1700)

The stone came from the very first room at Chateau of Chillon where Boyvard, made famous by R. M. Ballou, was imprisoned. The floor of the dungeon is part of the ledge rock, and at the column where he was chained, this stone was pulled up from the ledge and five feet away. If the prisoner's chains were five feet long, he must have stepped on this stone many a time.

DAVID L. BOONE—Boonethorough, Ky., (1733-1820)

Boone lived at the Fort at Boonethorough. No stone could be found in the Fort but this one came from the edge of the road, a few feet from the spring where the old fort stood.

EDWIN BOOTH—Gramercy Park, New York City, (1838-1893)

This piece of tile is from one of the halls in the Players' Club in Gramercy Park, where Booth spent his last days and where he died.

EDWIN BOOTH—Boston, Mass., (1838-1893)

The stone is from Booth's home on Chestnut Street, Boston.

JAMES BOWELL—"Cockatrice Cheese Tavern", London,

England, (1740-1790)

The stone was found in the sub-cellar of the old tavern which had originally been used as a monastery. It had once been an exhibition in a cabinet in the tavern.

JAMES BOWEN—"The Alamo, San Antonio, Texas,

(1790-1850)

Part of the wall of the famous Alamo Mission, from which Bowen fought the Mexicans with his famous "bowie knife".

ANN DOWLEY HAWTHORNE—"Ipswich, Mass., (1612-1672)

The stone came from the home of Ann Dowley Bradstreet, the first American poetess, whose husband was Governor of Massachusetts.

CHARLOTTE DOWNEY—"Harrowth, England, (1810-1855)

The stone is from the garden of the home. The house is now kept as a museum and is filled with relics and manuscripts and books, both hers and her sister's.

PHILLIPS BROOKS—"Boston, Mass., (1836-1893)

The stone is from Trinity Church where Phillips Brooks preached. It was found in the cellar and was part of the ledge made when excavating.

JOHN BROWN—"North Elba, N. Y., (1800-1859)

This stone came from the grave of John Brown, abolitionist leader, whose farm is in North Elba. It was sent to Rollins College through the courtesy of the late Melvil College.

HOMER BROWNING—"Ilion, Yellaw, Balliol College, Oxford,

England, (1812-1880)

The stone is from the garden of Balliol College.

ROBERT AND ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING—"50 Wimpole

Street, London, England, (1812-1880), Elizabeth

(1806-1861)

This stone is from the fireplace of the sitting room as so Wimpole Street where Elizabeth Barrett lived during the years of her courtship. The house was torn down to 1935.

ROBERT AND ELIZABETH BROWNING—"Florence, Italy,

(1812-1880)

The stone came from the backyard of the home where the Brownings lived in Florence.

ROBERT BURCE—"Dunfermline Abbey, Scotland, (1674-1730)

This stone was taken from the Abbey which is the burial place of the Kings and Queens of Scotland.

ROBERT BURCE—"Cardross, Dunbartonshire, Scotland,

(1674-1730)

King Robert the Bruce died at his palace at Cardross on the 7th of June, 1329, in the 55th year of his age and 24th of his reign. Of the palace and a vessel remains, but this stone was picked up on the site.

BURXELLESCI—"Florence, Italy, (1877-1440)

This piece of rock was lying loose in one of the crevices between the two domes of the Cathedral in Florence. The two domes are built one inside of the other and built without scaffolding. When Michelangelo went to Rome to build the dome on the Cathedral, he said, "I might equal but never reach Bramante's dome."

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN—"Miami, Fla., (1860-1896)

The stone is from Mr. Bryan's home in Miami, and was presented by his 4th son, Ruth Bryan Owen, an honorary alumna of Rollins College.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT—"Cunnington, Mass.,

(1794-1862)

The stone is from the wall surrounding the ruins of the old house in which William Cullen Bryant was born.

JAMES BAYCE—"British Embassy, Washington, D. C.,

(1835-1923)

This piece of marble was found among the debris after the Embassy had been torn down. Evidently it had been a part of some of the trimmings on the Legation.

JAMES BUCHANAN—"Merchmont, Pa., (1791-1868)

Buchanan's birthplace is in a deep valley marked by a bronze tablet commemorating many reasons for immortalizing his memory. The stone was found about fifty feet from the monument.

JOHN BUNYAN—"Blatow, England, (1628-1688)

The stone is from the home where Bunyan began his married life and where his two daughters were born.

LUTHER BUNNARK—"Lancaster, Mass., (1849-1890)

The birthplace of Bunyark is a decrepit house on a run-down farm several miles from Lancaster. The stone was found behind the big barn.

EDWARD BURKE—"Baconfield, England, (1730-1797)

The home is a beautifully middle-class English country home. The garden presented the stone, but from where—no one knows.

ROBERT BURNS—"Dumfries, Scotland, (1760-1796)

The stone is from the tomb of Burns.

ELIOT BURATT—New Britain, Conn., (1810-1870)

This stone is from the home of "The Learned Blacksmith", presented to Rollins College by the American Legion of New Britain.

JOHN BURTON—West Park, New York, (1827-1892)

This rock was found near the home "Slab Side", which overlooks the Hudson. Burroughs' son, John, who now lives in the house, gave this stone to a Rollins student.

HOMACE BUENELL—Jenolan, Conn., (1803-1870)

This stone was found in the back yard of the home where Bushnell, the famous author and preacher, lived.

ADRIAN, RICHARD BYRON—The South Pole, (1828-)

This rock is from the Queen Maud Range, a new range of mountains in the world, 20 nautical miles from the South Pole, was picked up by Stuart D. Pease, who was a member of the Geological party which made a journey of 1410 miles by dog team and sleds, the longest trip ever made in the Antarctic, which required an absease from the main base at Little America of 1000 miles. The party carried amount of supplies which could be carried, comparatively few sledges, and the sledges and these necessarily had to be small ones. Those that were brought back replaced food. The stone was presented to Rollins College by Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

LEON BYRON—Missolonghi, Greece, (1788-1824)

Permission was obtained from high officials to take this stone from Byron's abode which is now maintained by the Greek government.

LEON BYRON—Lake Geneva, Switzerland, (1788-1824)

This stone came from the old Swiss Chateau, Long Lake (Geneva), where Byron wrote "The Prisoner of Chillon" and the play "The Two Foscari".

LEON BYRON—Chillon, Switzerland, (1788-1824)

This stone came from the Castle Chillon on the island off the shores of Lake Geneva, which Byron visited and made the theme of his immortal poem, "The Prisoner of Chillon".

GEORGE W. CARLE—New Orleans, La., (1824-1892)

The stone was secured from Carle's home. His birthplace was difficult to locate because the people of New Orleans are bitter against him for his pictures of Creole life, which they claim are untrue.

SENAERTIAN CABOT—Venice, Italy, (170-1307)

This stone came from the wall of Sebastian Cabot's home in Venice. The house is on a main street adjoining a canal.

JULIUS CARRAN—Palatine Hill, Rome, Italy, (102 B.C.-44 A.D.)

This piece of marble was found near the site of the palace on the Palatine Hill and was evidently a fragment of the wall.

JOHN C. CARLTON—Clemson, S. C., (1782-1860)

A former Rollins College professor, H. E. Silver, now a teacher at Greenville College, helped secure this stone from the old Calhoun mansion.

JOHN CALVIN—Geneva, Switzerland, (1509-1564)

This was a cobblestone from the gate of Calvin's home, near the old church where he preached.

THOMAS AND JANE WELSH CARLISLE—23 Chelyee Row, London, England, THOMAS, (1796-1881), JANE, (1801-1868)

This stone is from the garden of the house where the Carlises spent their mature life and where Carlisle's writings were composed. Jane died here in 1866, and Thomas in 1881.

ANNESTY CARLSON—Shibbo, Scotland, (1837-1918)

The "wreath" of Shibo Castle, Scotland, at Mrs. Carnegie's request, sent in granite stone with which to build a library in Scotland. Mr. Carnegie donated Carnegie Hall to Rollins College. President Holt, then editor of *The Independent*, had introduced President Blackman of Rollins to Mr. Carnegie.

LEWIS CARROLL—Christ Church College, Oxford, England, (1832-1898)

Carroll attended Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford. He taught the immortal *Albion* and wrote many works on that obscure subject. He died in 1898 and "Through the Looking Glass" was his last work. The stone is from the main quadrangle of Christ Church College.

BENEDETTO CELLINI—Florence, Italy, (1500-1571)

The tile and iron implement came from Cellini's workshop on the Ponte Vecchio Bridge in Florence. The tile came from the floor of Cellini's apartment, kept his tools in the attic room, where changed once Cellini used it.

CARRE—Eleusis, Greece

The stone commemorating the Goddess Ceres is a piece of marble from Argina used in the pre-Roman temple of the old temples at Eleusis, and is one of the pieces unearthed in the process of excavations there.

MOURET, DE CENESTRIER—Alcala de Henares, Spain

(1647-1648)

The stone was found in the yard of the church, near Madrid, where Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote" was christened.

GOVERNOR SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN—Quebec, Canada,

(1607-1656)

The stone came from the foot of a small tower built here on the banks of the St. Lawrence and which is now the only remnant of the house where Samuel Champlain lived while Governor of New France. The stone was found in the garden of the spot and the tower has been reconstructed on the foundation at the outer edge of the boulevard around the front of the Chateau.

WILLIAM CHANNING—Concord, Mass., (1780-1842)

The stone was found in the back yard of the Sandborn Channing home, for the famous Sandborn had also lived there.

OLIVER E. CHAPMAN—Winter Park, Fla., (1830-1837)

The brick comes from the chimney of the Chapman house on Inverlaken Avenue. Chapman and Loring A. Chase discovered, conceived, planned and promoted the City of Winter Park.

SALMON P. CHASE—Cornish, N. H., (1808-1873)

The stone came from the fireplace of the Chief Justice's home in Cornish.

FRANÇOIS RENÉ CHATEAUBRAND—Paris, France,

(1768-1848)

The stone is from the courtyard of the French author's home, where he and Roland lived. His son lives in the house now.

CICERO—Bais, Italy, (100 B.C.-43 B.C.)

The stone was found among the ruins of Cicero's summer home at Bais, near Naples.

EL CUD, DIAZ DE VIVAR—Burgos, Spain, (1040-1020)

El Cud, the greatest traditional hero of all Spain, was born in Vivar del Cid near Burgos, the first capital of Spain. The stone was found near a beautiful little brook. It is more than probable that the great Spanish conqueror had at least seen the stone.

CINCUS VATICANUS—Rome, Italy

The stone was taken from the Circus Vaticanus which was begun by Caligula and completed by Nero.

AMARIAS CLARK—Elizabeth, N. J., (1726-1794)

The stone was found in the garden of the Sisters of the Detraction, was taken from the earth on the approximate site of the original Cl-38 estate, which is no longer intact.

GEORGE BLOOMER CLARK—Fort Harrod, Ky., (1702-1818)

Clark settled in Harrodsburg in the spring of 1775 and it was from here that he took his initial step in the conquest of the Northwest which added a vast, rich territory to the country of the United States. He was buried in the cemetery of the Reformed Church of the late Mrs. S. Thurston Ballard of Louisville.

HENRY CLAY—Ashland, Va., (1777-1852)

The stone is from the farm on which Henry Clay was born.

CLAROPOLIS—Alexandria, Egypt, (400 B.C.-30 A.D.)

According to a professor of archeology, this piece of marble was part of the spoils brought in from Alexandria after Cleopatra had been killed. This piece was picked up at the site of an old temple in Rome.

GROVER CLEVELAND—Caldwell, N. J., (1837-1908)

The stone was obtained from Cleveland's birthplace. It was one of the original doorsteps of the house and was broken off by the caretaker and presented to Rollins College.

DR. WYLLIE CLINTON—Little Britain, N. Y., (1769-1828)

The stone was found near the base of the monument to the Clinton family, erected by the Sons of the American Revolution.

RICHARD COBURN—Mildhurst, England, (1804-1865)

The stone was taken from the base of a memorial to Richard Cobden the English statesman, at Rendham, near Mildhurst.

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE—Devonshire, England,

(1772-1834)

The stone is a fragment of the coping of the parish house where Coleridge was born and where he lived for many years. His father presided in this church.

ADAMANT COLONY—Paris, France, (1610-1612)

A magnificent statue of Coligny, erected on the very spot where he was killed, was taken from the base of the statue. The statue of an ancient church, formerly one of the most famous in the world, was found, this stone among other ruins. Without doubt it belonged to the exterior decorations of the church.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS—Havana, Cuba, (1446-1506)

The bones of Columbus were interred in a crypt in the cathedral of Havana for many years, and were taken back to Spain only when Spain relinquished Cuba. This was probably one of the stones upon which the stake rested.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS—Palos, Spain, (1446-1506)

It was from Palos that Columbus set out in 1492 on his memo-

able voyage of discovery. Two colossal statues of Columbus guard the entrance to the main hall. The Franciscan monastery erected as his refuge when he was expelled by Queen Isabella. The stone came from Palen.

JOHANNA ANTON COOPER—Ulsterby Brod, Czechoslovakia, (1692-1671)

The stone came from the hillplace of the great Czechoslovakian.

CONYER—Shanghai, China, (661 A.D.-478 A.D.)

This stone was found inside the house where Conyer taught his three thousand students some three thousand years ago. It was obtained by Dr. Weich Lin, the brother of a Rollins graduate, Weich Lin.

CAVAY COOPER—Plymouth, Va., (1872-1883)

The stone is from the fall which the schoolmaster the President lived. When Mr. and Mrs. Conifer visited Rollins they inspected the "Walk of Fame" and looked at this stone.

JAMES IXTIMONE COOPER—Coopersdown, N. Y., (1783-1851)

A grandson of the novelist gave the stone to Miss Ruby Quick, a Rollins graduate, stating that it came from the foundation of Oregon Hall.

PETER COOPER—Coopers Union, N. Y., (1791-1883)

The stone was found in the basement of Coopers Union, Cooper Square, New York. It apparently had been part of the building in some part of the building.

DAVID COOPERFIELD—Canterbury, England

The stone came from the road adjoining Canterbury School where, in 1848, the famous story, David Copperfield, studied.

JEAN BAPTISTE COOPER—Paris, France, (1766-1828)

The stone was found in the cellar of the home of this great French painter.

HENRIVADO COOPER—Seville, Spain, (1485-1547)

The stone came from the bank of the Guadalquivir River in Seville. It is a small but important river that once carried out to the Atlantic and was the main shipping route for the Spanish empire in Mexico, among the boldest expeditions in history.

HENRIVADO COOPER—Coyacan, Mexico, (1485-1547)

This stone is from the site of the original palace erected by Cooper in 1520.

STEPHEN CAZAY—Hartwood, N. Y., (1871-1890)

The stone was taken from the foundation of Cazay's home near the

Ontario and Western railroad track at Hartwood. A great part of his work was written there, but the house was destroyed by fire and many of his manuscripts were lost.

ARCHBISHOP CANNON—All Souls College, Oxford, England, (1480-1568)

Archbishop Cannon died King Henry VIII, in getting his divorce from Catherine of Aragon and was high priest with Henry VIII and his son, Edward VI. He had much to do with the church reformation during these two reigns. In 1554 he was imprisoned, with Luther and Ridley, and finally burned at the stake. He was a fellow of All Souls College. The stone was found behind the kitchen of All Souls College.

DAVID COOPER—San Antonio, Texas, (1786-1866)

A fragment of the wall of the Alamo mission.

LUCY CROSS—Orlando Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, (1880-1897)

This stone was placed here by the D. A. R. in honor of Lucy A. Cross, the "mother" of Rollins College. It was her agitation that brought about the founding of Rollins.

CHARLES COOPER—Topeka, Kansas, (1860-1886)

The stone came from his home in Topeka where he lived from 1861 until his death. The Vice-President was born in Topeka.

WILLIAM COOPER—Schenck, Mass., (1732-1810)

As Senior Associate Justice, Chief Justice, he presided over the oath of office to Washington at his second inaugural ceremony of Chief Justice Jay. The stone came from the wall in front of the Cushing place in Schenck.

DANTE—Florence, Italy, (1265-1321)

The stone came from Dante's birthplace in Florence. The house is on a very narrow side street and is now used as a shrine.

DANTE—Florence, Italy, (1265-1321)

Dante was living in exile in Ravenna when he died, having written his famous "Divine Comedy" there. He was buried in the cathedral of Ravenna, Italy, which is now a museum. The stone is from his tomb.

GABRIEL D'ANUNZIO—Venice, Italy, (1864-1938)

This piece of marble was found in the small formal garden between the Grand Canal and the house which had been occupied by D'Annunzio during the war.

RUNYON DARIO—Lecón, Nicaragua, (1867-1916)

The stone was taken from Dario's tomb in the cathedral of Lecón. Born at Matagalpa, he was the greatest poet the Hispanic world has produced. His masterpiece was probably "La Marcha Triunfal." He died in 1916 after a notable journalistic and diplomatic career.

CHARLES DAWKINS—Cambridge, England, (1869-1892)

His stone is from the rock garden on the Dawkins estate in Cambridge.

JACKSON DAVIS—Baconville, Miss., (1808-1869)

Davis and his family settled in a small cottage on the Beauvoir estate, where he wrote his "History of the Confederacy." The estate belonged to Mrs. Dorey, who let the mansion to Davis and then to his daughter. At her death it was converted into a home for the veterans of the Confederate army. Living very simply, Davis left no mark on the landscape. The only thing left is a fragment of an old table top which was probably part of the furniture of the house when Davis lived there.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS—Philadelphia, Pa., (1864-1910)

Richard Harding Davis was born in Redbank, a suburb of Philadelphia, and lived there a good part of his life. His stone was located near his grave in the Redbank cemetery.

SEPPHEN DECATUR—Philadelphia, Pa., (1779-1820)

This stone was found within a foot of his grave in Old St. Stephen's Churchyard, Philadelphia.

RECONALD DE KOVEN—Middletown, Conn., (1861-1920)

The home had burned and the lot was still vacant. This stone was probably part of the foundation of the home.

MICHAEL DEKAMP—Kennebunkport, Me., (1857-)

Michael Dekamp was a famous painter who was buried by the side of his wife in the "Old Church Yard" in the "Valley of the Kings."

SIMON DEAN MONTFORT and JONAS DE GAVRY—Kennebunkport Castle, England; SIMON, (1200-1266) JONAS, (1440-1489)

The stone is a fragment of the Castle wall.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—Montpelier, Vt., (1857-1917)

This stone had evidently fallen out of the foundation of the house back of the kitchen. There are no Dewey relics in the house at this time, and none of the family lives there.

JOHN DEWEY—Burlington, Vt., (1859-)

This stone is from the home of America's Number One Philosopher.

BENJAMIN DIAZ DEL CARRILLO—Astigarrá, Guatemala, (1708-1693)

This stone was secured at his home where he wrote his masterpiece. Castillo was a daring Conquistador and noted historian. He was born in Medina del Campo, Spain. In 1514 he came to America, Central America, Panama and Mexico where he served under Cortez. At the age of 70 he began his "True History of the Conquest of New Spain," a most remarkable document and a classic in 1594.

A. V. DICKEY—Trinity College, Oxford, (1836-1922)

He was the Constitutional Lawyer and historian of the last century in England. He was a Fellow of Balliol, Trinity, and All Souls colleges. The stone came from his room at Trinity College.

CHARLES DICKENS—Gad's Hill, England, (1812-1870)

This piece of flint was part of the border of one of the flower beds in the garden of Dickens' home, now a girls' school. The pet canary's grave, marked with a wooden cross, is in this garden.

CHARLES DICKENS—48 Doughty Street, London, (1812-1870)

This stone is from the front garden of the house where Dickens was born in Portsmouth, which is now used as a museum.

EMILY DICKINSON—Amherst, Mass., (1830-1886)

The stone is from the poet's birthplace in Amherst, Mass. It was secured by Kay Sumner Baker and brought to Winter Park by Dr. Fred Leach, former of Rollins College.

BENJAMIN DISNEY—Huguenotten, England, (1802-1881)

The stone is from the garden of one of the most beautiful estates in England, owned by Victoria's great Prime Minister.

DOVATRELLI—Florence, Italy, (1366-1406)

The tomb of Dovatrelli was dug up in a cellar adjoining a shop where the stone was found. The stone was found in the cellar of the Duke of Florence, and the original fragment of the stone which he took out of the wall.

JACK HENRY DUNANT—Geneva, Switzerland, (1828-1910)

The stone came from the cellar of the home of Jean Henri Dunant, founder of the Red Cross.

PAUL LAMARQUE DUBOIS—Dayton, O., (1872-1900)

The stone is from the Negro poet's birthplace. The home was torn down to make way for the Paul L. Dunbar High School.

ALBRECHT DÜRER—Nuremberg, Germany, (1471-1528)

This brick was taken from the cellar of the painter's old home in Nuremberg, built in 1420.

ELIZABETH DINE—Venice, Italy, (1860-1924)

The stone was presented to Rollins College by the lady occupying the home. Dine's former home on the Grand Canal.

MARY BARBARA LEON—Brow, N. H., (1831-1910)

The stone is believed to be the keystone of the old well which was near the barn and which must have been there for 150 years.

THOMAS A. KENNEDY—Fort Myers, Fla., (1837-1931)

This stone is from the ruin of the little artificial lake that Mrs. Edmon made near the water front of the great Kennedy's winter estate. She was so impressed by the "Walt of Fame" that she asked permission of President Hill to start a "Fireship, Walt" and the Kennedy's presented it to the University. Kennedy assisted him for the first stone. It was her one from Sunset Hill, Woodstock, Connecticut.

JONATHAN BOVARD—Stockbridge, Mass., (1703-1763)

The stone was one of the foundation stones of his old home.

EL GARCIA—Toledo, Spain, (1643-1614)

El Garcia, one of the world's great painters, was born in Grete and died in Toledo. He lived in the house which was built in 1575. His fine old house, where this stone was found, is preserved as a museum.

CHARLES W. ELIOT—Cambridge, Mass., (1834-1926)

The stone is from the house where the ex-President of Harvard lived after he retired.

GEORGE ELTON—Whitby, England, (1810-1880)

George Elton lived here for several years and wrote "Middlemarch" at this home. The stone is from the garden back of the house.

JOHN HAZARD—Woodstock, Conn., (1604-1690)

John Hazard, Apostle to the Indians, came to Woodstock in 1674, twelve years before the town was founded, and preached to the Wabegam Indian from "Eliot Rock". The stone was dug up at the base of this rock.

OURSEN ELLSWORTH—Winchester, Conn., (1745-1807)

The stone is from the Chapel Justice's home on the road from Windsor to Hartford, Conn.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON—Concord, Mass., (1803-1882)

The two old ladies who now occupy the house gave their permission to pick up the only loose stone in the yard which was found against a tree near the driveway.

EARL KRISTENSEN—Reykjavik, Iceland, (19th century)

Through the good offices of the Prime Minister of Iceland, this stone from the birthplace of Earl Kristensen was sent to Rollins College by Miss King Christensen, the operator there.

ADAMANT FERRAGUT—Portland, N. H., (1801-1870)

Adamant Ferragut passed the last few months of his life at the many yard in Portsmouth, and died in the home now occupied by the Admiral of the Yard. The place was so well kept that no stone in that yard could be found, but this one is from nearby.

CYRUS W. FIELD—New York, N. Y., (1810-1892)

The stone came from the cellar of an apartment house in Gramercy Park, erected where the Cyrus W. Field home once stood.

EUGENE FIELD—St. Joe, Mo., (1850-1896)

This stone is really the keystone of the "People Opera House" of which he sings in his poem, "Wells Branch in St. Joe".

MILAND PUTNAM—Buffalo, N. Y., (1800-1874)

The stone was picked up when the Putnam residence was being demolished by George W. Ormstedt, a clerkmate of Dr. Hall, and was given to Rollins College. The stone was found in the basement of his desk as a paper weight for over thirty years.

JOHN FLETCHER—Rye, England, (1670-1692)

John Fletcher, the English dramatist and poet and collaborator with Shakespeare, was born at Rye, Sussex. This stone was secured from the house where he was born.

JOHN GOULD FLETCHER—Little Rock, Ark., (1886-)

The stone is from the home of Albert Pike and John Fletcher, the poet, where the sister of John Gould Fletcher now lives.

WILLIAM FLOYD—Mastic, L. I., (1734-1821)

The stone came from the home of the Signer of the Declaration of Independence and is apparently part of an old doorstep.

SERREY C. FOSTER—Bardonia, Ky., (1830-1884)

The stone is from the sleeping stone at the edge of the Old Kentucky Hotel, which was built in 1830. The stone was found in the garden where many of his famous songs. The house is preserved as a shrine. In the back yard was an aged Negro, one of the original "old black Joe's" playing Foster's tunes on his harmonica when President Hill obtained this stone.

JOHN FOX, JR.—Bristol, Conn., (1803-1910)

The stone came from the home of the inventor John Fox, Jr., and was presented by a former teacher at Rollins College.

ANTOINETTE FRANCE—Saint-Cyr-sur-Loire, France, (1834-1924)

The stone came from his charming home in France.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN—Philadelphia, Pa., (1706-1790)

This stone is from the cellar wall of the old printing shop where Franklin worked and where he often slept under the counter. The building is now used as a machine shop and factory.

ROBERT FROST—South Shalbury, Vt., (1856-)

During the remodeling of an old farmhouse which Frost had purchased, a friend who was saying there deposed this white marble stone.

MENAGERIE FURNACE—Grafton, Mass., (1810-1860)

The stone is from the top of the wall along the roadside of the beautiful grounds surrounding Margaret Fuller's home.

MELVILLE W. FULMER—Augusta, Me., (1833-1910)

The stone came from the home of the former Chief Justice.

ROBERT FURTON—Philadelphia, Pa., (1765-1860)

The stone is from the old foundation on the site of Furton's home.

GENERAL FREDERICK FURSTON—Fort Sam Houston, Texas, (1865-1917)

General Furston commanded this fort and the stone is from the Commandant's residence.

GALLIANO—San Minchia, Italy, (1664-1642)

This piece of rock was picked up at the tower where Gallia, the great Italian astronomer, made a great many of his observations.

GALLIA—Florence, Italy, (1664-1642)

The stone was picked up at the home of Gallia. From the window of the house can be seen his astronomical observatory and laboratory a quarter of a mile away on a distant hill.

ANNEKA GALLI CROCI—Hingham, N. Y., (1859-)

Mr. Kenneth, husband of the famous singer, presented the stone which came from the garden of her home.

VASCO GILLOU—Lisbon, Portugal, (1600-1624)

THE stone is from a structure which was erected early in the 16th century and said to have been built on the foundation which da Gama sailed to make his great discovery. This castle is one of the best known structures in Portugal.

JAMES A. GARRISON—Orange, O., (1831-1881)

This stone is from the house of President Garfield in Chagrin Falls, Ohio. It was not more than one hundred yards from the site of the log cabin.

GRACIENNE GARMAN—Capra, Italy, (1807-1882)

The piece of granite is from the rock which stands behind the

mouth of Garibaldi in Capra near Sardinia, and was sent by his grandson.

GRACIENNE GARMAN—Florence, Italy, (1807-1882)

At Borgo S. Lorenzo a Prince, in 14th century, built Mary Ann and Garibaldi stayed. The stone on the street is now a baker's shop, and a clerk from the shop brought the stone from the cellar for Dr. Holt.

DARYL GARNICK—London, England, (1777-1779)

The stone was found in the cellar of the old Cheshire Cheese Tavern which was a famous monastery. It had been on exhibition in a cabinet in the tavern.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON—Newburyport, Mass., (1805-1879)

The stone is from the back yard of Garrison's birthplace, which stands behind a steeped church on an old street of the town.

GARRIBOLDI—Boca Grande, Fla., (18th century)

This stone came from the spot where the Pirate was supposed to have camped.

HENRY GARNER—Philadelphia, Pa., (1850-1887)

This stone was from the walk in the back yard of the house where Henry Garner lived. It was found by the old and maintained by The Henry George Foundation of America.

HENRY GEORGE—New York City, (1830-1897)

The pieces of marble are from the Union Square Hotel in New York City, where he died.

ELIZABETH GEORGE—Cambridge, Mass., (1774-1814)

The stone came from the home of the "Signer".

JOSIAH WILLARD GIBBS—New Haven, Conn., (1830-1903)

The stone came from the foundation of the great mathematician's home.

CAS GILBERT—Hampfield, Conn., (1750-1821)

The stone was found in the front yard of the famous services of the Woolworth and other buildings.

DANIEL C. GILMAN—Narwich, Conn., (1831-1908)

This stone is famous for three reasons: Lydia Huntley Sigourney was born in the house from which it came; Daniel C. Gilman died there; and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman occupied the house while Mr. Gilman was transplanting tomato plants.

GIOTTO—Florence, Italy, (1806-1837)

This stone was a piece of the Tower built by Giotto in Florence.

It was picked up on the third or fourth level of the Tower. At the time this campaign was built it was the glory of Florence.

Giotto—Florence, Italy (1266-1337)

This is a piece of the green marble from Giotto's most famous tower in the heart of Florence.

Lady Conway—Conventry, England, (1040-1090)

The stone is from the street where Lady Godiva started out on her memorable "bare back" ride.

Oliver Goldsmith—London, England, (1730-1774)

The stone was found in the ruins of the old Cheuvre Cretive Tavern, which had originally been a monastery. It had been on exhibition in a cabinet in the tavern.

Maximo Gomez—Havana, Cuba, (1831-1906)

General Maximo Gomez was the General Grant of the Cuban War of Liberation. The tile is from the piazza of the house where he lived. The home is now used by the nuns as a girls' school.

Goya—Zaragoza, Spain, (1746-1828)

The stone is from the garden of the Goya home in Fendelechia, thirty-nine miles from Zaragoza.

Henry W. Gray—Albany, Ga., (1850-1889)

This stone from Gray's birthplace was procured through the good offices of Clara Howell, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*.

Ulysses S. Grant—White Haven, St. Louis Co., Mo., (1822-1885)

This flagstone is from "White Haven" where General Grant married Miss Julia Dent in 1848. The house belonged to him from 1844 to 1884. It was built in 1806.

Ulysses S. Grant—Vicksburg, Miss., (1822-1885)

This piece of house masonry is from the pedestal of a large bronze equestrian statue of the General. It was used in the city when he had his tent during the entire siege of Vicksburg.

Asa Gray—Cambridge, Mass., (1810-1888)

The house evidently came from the manse of Gray's house. The home was moved across the street where the Harvard Botanical Garden are now situated.

Thomas Gray—Stoke Poges, England, (1716-1771)

Gray wrote "The Elegy in a Country Churchyard" in the Manor House adjoining this churchyard. The stone fell from the ivy-mantled tower of the church where the moping owl to the moon complained.

Honack Ganessey—Amherst, N. H., (1811-1872)

This stone was found back of the house at the farmstead where Horace Greeley was born. A bronze inscription on a stone in front of the farmhouse house said it was the birthplace of America's most famous editor.

Thomas Hill Gaskell—Balliol College, Oxford, England, (1590-1599)

This great English philosopher of the 16th century was educated at Rugby and Balliol, then a boys' boarding school at Balliol. The stone is from the garden of Balliol College.

General Nathaniel Greene—Anthony, R. I., (1742-1786)

The stone was taken from the garden wall of the homestead to which the Revolutionary General's parents moved and where he lived for a great many years.

Sam Willard Gresham—St. Anthony, Newfoundland, (1866—)

The marble slab comes from Sir Willard's own front walk in St. Anthony and was presented by him to Rollins College.

Walter Q. Gresham—Jamesville, Ind., (1832-1895)

The stone is from the foundation of the house in which Gresham was born.

Eyvand Grue—Troidhengen, Norway, (1845-1907)

This stone was procured from "The Compoer's Hut", near Bergen, where his last composition was written.

Nathan Hale—Conventry, Conn., (1756-1776)

This stone is from the wall in front of the old Nathan Hale home. Lyman Hall—Midway, Ga., (1724-1790)

A Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Hall was born in Connecticut but later lived on a plantation at Midway, Ga. The stone is from his plantation.

Fitz Greaves Hall—Guilford, Conn., (1700-1867)

The old house where Hall lived for a few years, and died, is on a side street. "Mango Bazzani's" was written in this house. The stone was found in the rear of the lot of his home.

Alexander Hamilton—New York City, (1757-1804)

The stone was taken from beneath the front steps of the Alexander Hamilton Grange, which is now the property of the Science and Historic Preservation Society of America. It is used as a museum for relics and furniture belonging to Hamilton.

Hannibal Hamlin—Paris, Me., (1809-1891)

The stone is from the Vice-President's beautiful old colonial man-

tion. The present owner procured the stone, had it carved, and presented it to the "Walk of Fame."

JOHN HANCOCK—Quincy, Mass., (1797-1798)

The V. M. C. A. building now occupies the site of Hancock's old home. This stone is from the back yard.

WAMUN G. HAMMOND—Martins, O., (1865-1923)

The stone was in the foundation wall under the kitchen, and was removed when changes were made following President Harding's death.

ARTHUR SUGARMAN—Hannu—Brookstock, Conn., (1847-1939)

Poet, novelist, mathematician and diplomat. Hardly lived the latter part of his life in Woodstock and died there. He was born at Andover, Mass. The stone was taken from the stone wall south of the barn.

THOMAS HANBY—Higley Jackhampton, England, (1840-1928)

The stone is from the cottage yard of his birthplace.

HANUN-AL-RAMUD—Bagdad, (765-809)

This brick came from the birthplace of Hannu-Al-Rahul. It could be obtained only after permission of the authorities of the Iraq Museum, as well as from the Government, since it came from the building which was used by the Ministry of Education. Hannu Al-Ramud was connected with the Ministry of Education in Bagdad, and who is a sister of Yervan Arinabey, a former student of Rollins College.

BENJAMIN HAMMON—Indianapolis, Ind., (1833-1901)

The stone came from the home of Benjamin Hammon and was recorded on the map by William R. O'Neil, an honor member of the American and Rollins societies.

WILLIAM HENRY HAMMON—North Bend, O., (1773-1844)

The stone is from the home of President Harrison, which is located at the time of his election in 1840. The place was in 1838 and the stone was taken from the place. He was born in Virginia and died in the White House, just one month after his inauguration.

JOHN HART—Hopewell, N. J., (1708-1780)

The stone is part of the spring wall. This wall is a part of the original domicile as Hart had it built. A sister of the President of Independence.

BRETT HART—Albany, N. Y., (1836-1902)

Hart was born at 15 Columbia Street, which is near the Hudson

River. This triangular stone was found on the site where the house is thought to have stood.

JOHN HARVARY—Cambridge, Mass., (1607-1638)

The stone is from his home.

ANN HARVARY—Shredford-on-Avon, England, (1556-1623)

This stone was taken from a walk in the garden of the Ann Harvary cottage which still contains the old fireplace and which was occupied by Shakespeare's sweetheart and wife.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE—Lenox, Mass., (1804-1864)

William Tappan, a great uncle of Dr. Holt's, lived in the Little Red House at Lenox. He was a friend of Hawthorne, and a man of some literary pretensions. He owned the great Little Red House where "Tangledwood Tales" and other stories were written. This stone is from the foundation of the house.

JOHN HAY—Saleno, Ind., (1838-1905)

This stone is from the house where John Hay, Abraham Lincoln's secretary, was born.

FRANZ JOSEPH HAYDN—Vienna, Austria (1732-1809)

The stone is from the house where the composer lived after his flight from Vienna in 1791 until his death. It is now the Haydn Museum in Vienna.

HUTTENBOND B. HAYES—Fremont, O., (1822-1893)

This stone was taken from the steps leading down into the vault, on the homestead grounds where President Hayes is buried.

LAVACADIO HEARN—Cincinnati, O., (1850-1904)

Hearn lived and worked at 1023 John Street in Cincinnati for eight years when he was known only as an eccentric reporter. The stone was found at this address.

THOMAS A. HENNINGER—Indianapolis, Ind., (1819-1882)

The Elm Garage is now the site of the home of the former Vice-President. The stone was picked up at the garage.

JOSEPH HENRY—Albany, N. Y., (1797-1878)

The stone comes from the very building where the marvelous experiment of ringing a bell through two miles of wire was first made. It was in the big chapel at Albany Academy. Henry invented the electromagnetic telegraph in 1836.

PERCIVAL HENRY—Studley, Hanover Co., Va., (1736-1790)

The brick was taken from the foundation of the house in which Patrick Henry was born.

Prince Henry The Navigator—Oporto, Portugal,

(1494-1498)

The stone is from the birthplace of Prince Henry, Father of European over-seas Expansion. He developed the navigation enterprises and founded a maritime college where he accumulated the ingenious compass, map makers, and naval architects of the day.

Heracles—Mount Kyllene, (Carnhill), Greece

This was a loose field stone from Mount Kyllene near Corinth, where the God was supposed to abide.

Myran T. Herrick—Cleveland, O., (1884-1899)

The rock is from the home of Ambassador Herrick in Cleveland.

Robert Herrick—Dean Prior, Devonshire, England,

(1601-1633)

The stone is from the churchyard of Dean Prior where Herrick wrote "Hesperides" and "Noble Numbers".

Thomas Harvard—Charleston, S. Co., (1746-1800)

This stone came from under the back porch of the home in Charleston of the Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Homer—Pellow, Hartford College, Oxford, England, (1688-1670)

Homer was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and was later a Fellow at Hartford College. His greatest work, the "Lectures in Natural Philosophy" is a modern philosophy on Physical Philosophy. He laid the foundation for the modern scientific method. The stone came from the main quadrangle of Hartford College.

Richard P. Hinson—Las Angeles, Calif., (1870-1938)

This stone is from the home of the hero of the "Mexican" and "Panama" wars. He was a member of the "Mexican" and "Panama" wars. He was a member of the "Mexican" and "Panama" wars.

Andrew Hinson—Innsbruck, Austria, (1707-1810)

The stone was taken from the tomb and monument of Andrew Hinson. He completely freed his country from foreign domination but through the treachery of one of his followers he was captured in 1810, sent for trial, and executed twenty-four hours later by order of Napoleon. His memory is venerated as Father of his Country.

Josef Harkman—Camden, Me., (1876—)

This stone was from one of the ledges in front of the master's summer home.

Hans Holsten—Augsburg, Germany, (1407-1433)

This stone was found in the courtyard of the marked house where the painter was born. A book ran in front of the door.

Oliver Wendell Holmes—Salem, Mass., (1809-1894)

This stone was a part of the marble on which the poet, the craftsman in his sister's home in Salem. The house is the Ames as a permanent boarding house, located at 313 Essex Street. Holmes is said to have written some of his best known works in this home.

General Joseph Hooker—Hodley, Mass., (1814-1879)

A relative of General Hooker, who is now occupying his old home, presented this stone to Rollins College.

Henry Hoover—Palo Alto, Calif., (1874—)

The stone came from the Hoover home on the Stanford campus in Palo Alto, California. It was prepared for the "Walk of Fame" by Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University and President Hoover's old college president.

Mark Hopkins—Stockbridge, Mass., (1802-1887)

The stone is from the educator's birthplace, which is now the summer home of a New York physician.

Steven Hopkins—Providence, R. I., (1707-1786)

The stone was found in the back yard of Hopkins' home in Providence, now a museum. Signer of Declaration of Independence.

Francis Horvath—Bardonia, N. J., (1797-1791)

The stone is from the back yard of the home of the Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Quintus Horatius Flaccus—Tivoli, Italy, (65 B.C.-8 A.D.)

This stone is from the foundation of the Sabine Farm where Horace drank his Falernian wine and wrote his Odes.

Emilio M. House—Austin, Texas, (1868-1908)

This stone was sent to Rollins by Colonel House from his former home to Austin, Texas. Col. House, together with his son, Walter H. Page and Herbert Hoover from the quadrangle of American immortals developed by the Great War.

Sam Houston—Huntsville, Texas, (1793-1863)

The stone was taken from the main walk of the General's home. The property now belongs to the State and is a part of the campus of Sam Houston State Teachers College.

Eliza, William, and Tyne Howe—Spencer, Mass.

The old Howe homestead, several miles south of Spencer, is now a ruin. Only the cellar is left, where this stone was secured. In

front of the house was a bronze tablet on which were the names of the three Hoveys—William Howe, (1809-92), inventor of the swing bridge, and Tyler Howe, (1800-40), inventor of the Howe bridge, and Tyler Howe, (1800-40), inventor of the spring bed.

JULIA WARD HOWE—Boston, Mass. (1810-1910)

This stone came from the foundation of the Old North Church in South Boston. The house was built in 1630 and an inscription in the same building reads: "This was one of the supports for a column just outside their apartment."

SAMUEL GARDNER HOWE—Boston, Mass. (1801-1876)

Same as Julia Ward Howe.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS—Kittery Point, Me. (1827-1920)

The stone came from Howells's home and was presented to Rollins by his son, John Mead Howells.

ELABETH HUBBARD—Hudson, Ill. (1826-1916)

The stone came from the birthplace of Elbert Hubbard in Hudson.

HENRY HUDSON—Stuyvesant, N. Y. (P-1611)

The stone came from the spot marked as the place where Hudson camped when he discovered the river that bears his name.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES—Glens Falls, N. Y. (1862-)

The stone was found on the site of the birthplace of the Chief Justice.

VICTOR HUGO—Paris, France. (1802-1885)

This stone came from the stairway of the novelist's Paris home, where he lived for twenty years. The house is now a museum for its furniture, paintings, and books.

SAMUEL JOHNSON—Windsor, Conn. (1731-1804)

This stone is from the right of the Dedham house, near the site where Johnson and the French had winter quarters.

BLASCO IBAÑEZ—Valencia, Spain. (1867-1928)

The stone is from the city in which the famous author of "Four Horsemen" was born. He was eminent as a novelist, journalist, and politician.

ROBERT LINTERMILL—New York, N. Y. (1863-1890)

The stone came from the cellar of Interpol's "Gum City" Park. A bronze tablet on the wall states that it was the first stone laid and also reads, "He knew no fear except the fear of doing wrong."

GEORGE LINTAS, JR.—Cragmoor, N. Y. (1864-1920)
This stone came from the home of the artist and was sent to Rollins College by his widow.

WASHINGTON IRVING—Irvington, N. Y. (1783-1859)

The stone is from "Sunnyside", Irvington, the home of Irving.

ANDREW JACKSON—The Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn. (1767-1845)

The stone was presented by Mr. E. F. Meador of Orlando, permission having been given by the Ladies' Heritage Association of Nashville.

HARLEN HUNT JACKSON—Amherst, Mass. (1831-1885)

The stone came from the home of Helen Hunt Jackson, now occupied by the coach of the American football team. She was one of the star contributors of "The Independent" in the old days.

HENRY JAMES—Rye, Sussex, England. (1843-1916)

This stone came from Lamb House, 85, St. John's, purchased by the distinguished American novelist and essayist in 1896.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON—Sandwich, Mass. (1820-1906)

The stone was taken from the foundation of Jefferson's house at Sandwich.

THOMAS JEFFERSON—Monticello, Va. (1743-1826)

The stone found just outside the iron fence enclosing Jefferson's grave on the President's estate.

SARAH JONES JEWETT—South Berwick, Me. (1840-1909)

This is a "clump" stone from the corner of the house on the Jewett estate, secured for Rollins by Dean Arthur D. Boynton.

JONNY JOY—Keworth Castle, England. (1840-1900)

The stone is a fragment of the castle wall.

ANDREW JOHNSON—Greenville, Tenn. (1809-1875)

The stone is from the home of the President. The little wooden shop in which Johnson worked as a tailor is still to be seen in Greenville, with the sign "Andrew Johnson—Tailor" above the front door.

SAMUEL JOHNSON—London, England. (1709-1784)

The stone was found in the cellar of the old Chelsea Cheese Tavern, which had originally been a monastery. The stone had been on exhibition in a cabinet in the tavern.

JOHN PAUL JONES—Portsmouth, N. H. (1747-1793)

The house in which Jones lived for some months is now occupied

by the local historical society. Near the back door, under the eaves, was this small round flat stone.

DAVID STARR JORDAN—Stanford University, Calif.,

(1851-1931)

The stone is one which Jordan used in his home as a foot rest during his invalid days. It was cut from a large granite boulder.

Jessie—Wally of Jerebo, Palestine

The stone is from the ruined walls of ancient Jerebo, associated with Joshua who was chosen and consecrated by Moses to lead the children of Israel into the Promised Land. The stone apparently was an ancient grinding stone, or pestle.

BENJAMIN JOWETT—Balliol College, Oxford, England,

(1817-1893)

A great Greek scholar and theologian, Jowett was the first educational reformer at Balliol College and one of the strongest supporters of the move to take Greek from the compulsory list of studies. The stone is from the garden of Balliol College.

JOHN KEATS—Hampstead, London, England, (1795-1821)

The stone is from the poet's home.

JOHN KEATS—Oriel College, Oxford, England, (1792-1821)

Keats studied at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was a Fellow at Oriel College. He was a professor of poetry at the University for a time and a moving force in the Oxford movement. Keble College is named in his honor. The stone came from the main quadrangle of Oriel College.

HELEN KELLER—Tusconumbia, Ala., (1880—)

The stone came from the birthplace of Miss Keller and bears a special association to the early years of her life.

FRANKLIN KELLOGG—St. Paul, Minn., (1806-1887)

The stone came from Kellogg's home in St. Paul, and is the only one of that of which his home is built. He is an honorary alumnus of Balliol College.

FANNIE KIMBALL—St. Simons Island, Ga., (1800-1893)

This piece of millstone was found near the old fallen wall on the Fannie Kimball Butler Plantation, English section.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY—Baltimore, Md., (1779-1843)

The stone is from the Baltimore home of the author of the American National Anthem.

RONYARD KIRKPATRICK—Brettleboro, Vt., (1862-1936)

Kirkpatrick's American home is located on a hillside overlooking a

magnificent view, and is occupied by people who are preserving many of his relics. The caretakers finally decided that Kirkpatrick would not be offended if Stone College placed a stone with his name on it in the "Walk of Fame."

JOHN KNOX—Geneva, Switzerland, (1496-1572)

The stone came from the cellar under the church where John Knox presided.

FRANCIS KNOX—Pittsburgh, Pa., (1863-1921)

The stone is from the Secretary of State's home.

LOUIS KOSUTH—Kosuth La Jos, Monok, Hungary,

(1802-1894)

Kosuth was the leader of the national revolution against Hungarian despotism in the middle of the last century. He supported activity in carrying on the national struggle. His supporters' bills were printed bearing his portrait. The stone is from his birthplace.

LAVAYETTE—Chateau de La Grange, Courpallay, France,

(1667-1834)

This stone is from the home of Lafayette who now occupies the Rollins College by his great grandson who now occupies the Chateau Lafayette's hat, books and belongings are in the home just as they were in his lifetime.

LAVAYETTE—Tallahassee, Fla., (1757-1834)

This is the only stone in the "Walk of Fame" that the person it represents could never have seen. Congress appropriated a tract of land in Tallahassee to Lafayette for his services to America during the Revolution, but he never visited it.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDON—Warwick, England, (1776-1864)

The birthplace of Landon is two blocks from the site of Warwick Castle and is now occupied as a girls' school. The stone was picked up by President Holt in the school garden.

SIMON LANTIER—Monroe, Ga., (1842-1884)

Lantier was the only one in the yard of Lantier's birthplace, and was added to the "Walk of Fame" on his birthday, February 3. It was dedicated by Dr. Fred Lewis Pattee who said that no stone was more appropriately placed in the "Walk of Fame" than this one.

FRANCOIS SIRON LAPLACE—Paris, France, (1749-1827)

The stone was taken from the house in which the famous astronomer and mathematician died.

BARCELONE DE LAS CASAS—Seville, Spain, (1474-1506)

This stone represents the great Spanish explorer to the Indians

and is from near the ancient Convent de las Remedias. At the age of 15, he was married with Colombia to the Viceroy's ladies and later settled in Cuba. He returned to Spain in 1594.

LAWRENCE OF AMABIA—All Souls College, Oxford, England, (1588-1635)

The wartime member of England's secret service, who was so instrumental in winning Arabia to the Allies, was a scholar of architecture and a Fellow at All Souls College. The stone was found behind the kitchen of the college.

ROBERT E. LEE—Stratford, Va. (1807-1870)

The stone from Stratford Hall, Lee's birthplace, was secured for the "Walk of Fame" by Mrs. Charles D. Lanier, president of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, Inc.

LEONARDO DA VINCI—Florence, Italy, (1452-1619)

The piece of hued marble came from the old monastery in Florence where Leonardo da Vinci painted "The Last Supper." President Roosevelt's piece of marble in the room where the masterpieces was painted.

SINGLAI LEWIS—Barnard, Vt., (1885—)

The stone, from the garden, was stepped on by Lewis and his wife, Dorothy Thompson, and then handed to President Hoot by the author of "Main Street" and "Gabbard".

SINGLAI LEWIS—Bank Center, Minn., (1885—)

The stone was found on Main Street, Bank Center, Minn., the locale of Lewis' story, "Main Street".

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—New Salem, Ill., (1809-1862)

The stone is from Lincoln's home in New Salem and was sent by the Chairman of the New Salem Park.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Hodgson, Ill., Ky., (1800-1862)

This stone was in the valley near the spring where the Lincoln family lived. They later water for the log cabin, a few feet away, in which Lincoln was born.

CHARLES A. LINNEMERG—Little Falls, Minn., (1801—)

This stone was picked up near the porch of the Linnemerg birthplace and was apparently part of the foundation.

FRANZ LUTZ—Doboyan, Hungary, (1811-1888)

Zoltan Bekassy, foreign exchange student at Rollins College, secured this stone from the birthplace of Franz Lutz in the village of Doboyan and carried it in a knapsack six miles to a railroad station for shipment to Rollins.

JOHN LOCKE—Oxford, England, (1632-1704)

Locke was educated at Westminster School and was censor at Christ Church College. He was one of the greatest modern philosophers and one of the few truly relevant men of the Reformation period. His greatest work, "The Essay Concerning Human Understanding," made him the first outstanding English philosopher. The stone is from the main quadrangle of Christ Church College.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW—Portland, Me., (1807-1882)

This stone is a piece of the back door stepping-stone of the house where Longfellow was born.

GEORGINA JAMES G. LONGMEAT—Gainesville, Ga., (1821-1904)

Amy Lowell's brother-in-law, she was a Confederate nurse at Gettysburg. He commanded the Confederate charge at Gettysburg.

AMY LOWELL—Brookline, Mass., (1817-1857)

This stone came from under the hydrant in the beautiful garden of the poet's home in Brookline.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL—Cambridge, Mass., (1819-1891)

The only stone on the place was this "drift" stone at the corner of the house, placed on the water firm the caves would not dig a hole. Dean Arthur D. Enyart, who was attempting to secure a Lowell marker, made a compact with the gardener to swap stones, and for one the Dean procured from a stone wall not far away he received the "drift" stone from Lowell's house.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL—Cambridge, Mass., (1819-1891)

Mrs. Laura Hubbard Loomis, professor of medieval literature at Wellesley College, who was occupying the Lowell home at the summer found the stone from the side of the house and presented it to President Hoot.

SR. IGNACIO DE LOYOLA—Azuque, Spain, (1491-1556)

The stone came from the birthplace of Loyola's father where San Sebastian. The old castle has been ruined by the French and only the most costly materials have been used. (The small room is entirely of silver, including the floor, with trimmings of lapis lazuli and abbever. He was the founder of the Jesuit order.

RAMON LUIZ—Malloreu, Spain, (1235-1315)

The stone is from a place on the side of the mountain, where the stone was found in 1932, and is the only stone in the Pajma and in thirty became the most brilliant scholar of this century. He left 485 works.

MARTIN LUTHER—Augsburg, Germany, (1483-1546)

This stone was taken by the cretaker from the wall of the church, where it was crumbling off. Luther preached and held Mass in this old church.

MARY LYON—South Hadley, Mass., (1797-1849)

This is a stepping-stone along the side of one of the buildings of Mt. Holyoke College, where Mary Lyon was president for so many years.

BELMAR LYTON—Pompeii, Italy, (1808-1873)

GENERAL GROSSE R. McCLELLAN—Washington, D. C., (1826-1886)

The stone came from the garden of his former home, now occupied by the Cosmos Club.

EDWARD MACDOWELL—Peterborough, N. H., (1861-1908)

The stone came from "Villiers", the home of the great composer. It was sent to Rollins College by his widow.

WILLIAM HOLMES MCGOWERY—West Finley Township, Vashington Co., Pa., (1800-1873)

The stone comes from the foundation of the birthplace of William Holmes McGuffey, "father of American education." It is a fragment of the log cabin, 12x16 feet, in which McGuffey was born.

WILLIAM MCKIMNEY—Grafton, O., (1844-1901)

This old farmhouse from McKimney's home was the only one to be found, for a beautiful hospital is now built on that site.

MACHIAVELLI—Florence, Italy, (1469-1527)

The bowl in the "Walk of Fame" was dug up from the cellar by the caretaker of the modern looking home in which Machiavelli lived and died. It may have been used to heat gold, silver and lead.

DONALD MADISON—Washington, D. C., (1772-1821)

The wife of President Madison lived in the house, now occupied by the Cosmos Club. The stone is from the garden walk of the house where men are served in warm weather.

JAMES MADISON—Montpelier, Va., (1751-1836)

This stone is from the home of President Madison. It has four points on it of pheasant birds.

FREDERICK MACLEAN—San Lucas, Spain, (1712-1761)

This stone was found on the road to the port from which MacLean sailed in "The Victoria" on his noted voyage around the world. A stormy passage of five weeks, through a strait which ceases

his arms, brought the fleet to the calm waters of a sea which he named "Pacific".

HONORABLE MANLY—Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O., (1766-1869)

Manly was at one time president of Antioch College and the stone is from the campus. It was obtained by Dean John Dudley Dawson who was one of the members of the Hollins Curriculum Conference in 1931.

ALESSANDRO MANZONI—Milan, Italy, (1788-1873)

This stone is from one of the mosaics in the floor of the great Italian writer's home in Milan.

WILLIAM L. MARCY—Southbridge, Mass., (1786-1867)

The stone is from the Secretary of State's home.

DURKEE OF MARLBOROUGH—Blenheim Castle, England, (1650-1722)

This stone was found at the right of the great entrance to his estate.

GILBERT MARLOWE—Canterbury, England, (1504-1633)

Marlowe was born in Canterbury and attended the school connected with and adjoining the Cathedral. The stone came from the road by the school.

JULIA MARLOWE—Highmont, N. Y., (1870—)

The stone was taken from the walk around the old home of the American actress.

PERR JACQUES MARQUETTE—Marquette, Mich., (1637-1676)

The stone was found on the shore of Lake Superior at the exact spot where Pere Marquette landed. The statue which was erected there in 1892 was long ago removed and the stone taken to the center of the town, although the base still remains.

JOHN MARSHALL—Solom, Va., (1756-1835)

This stone was obtained from the great Judge's old colonial mansion.

TOMAS R. MARSHALL—North Manchester, Ind., (1854-1926)

The Marshall Theater in North Manchester now stands on the site of the Vice-President's birthplace. The stone was picked up behind the theater, where Marshall's back gate would have been.

JOS JULIAN MARTI—Havana, Cuba, (1833-1893)

Lawyer, poet of liberty, statesman, philosopher, and finally martyr called the "father of Cuban independence" and in Cuba's Green

parted and here. This stone was taken from the building now preserved as a national shrine, where Maria was born in 1535. (1542-1687)

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOT—Linhigow Palace, Scotland, (1542-1687)
This stone was picked up at Linhigow Palace where Mary, Queen of Scotland, was born.

THOMAS G. MAZARIN—(Chakolovskan-republika, Iledovii radiate presidencies) (1560—)
This stone is from the birthplace of the George Washington of Catholicism.

JOHN MASTERS—Boar's Hill, Oxford, England, (1576—)
Mastfield, Poet Laureate of England, left his home on Boar's Hill because of the noise made by airplanes overhead. The stone came from the garden at the side of the house.

JULIUS EMMIL FROENIC MASSART—Paris, France, (1572-1018)
This stone is from the courtyard of the composer's home.

ISCHIAE AVO COTTON MARTIN—Boston, Mass., INCHIAE (1630-1723), COTTON (1603-1723)
This piece of brown sandstone is from the tomb of Ischiae and Cotton Martin in the Copp's Hill burial ground, Boston, and was obtained from a member of the Second Church while the tomb was undergoing repairs.

THE MAYO BROTHERS—La Sueur, Minn. DR. WILLIAM MAYO (1801—), DR. CHARLES MAYO, (1806—)
Dr. William James Mayo was born in La Sueur, Minn., and his home is from his birthplace. The quiet old house, in a state of preservation and some day will be a landmark as the home of a wizard in the medical world.

GRACE MAZZINI—Florence, Italy, (1806-1872)
This stone came from the cellar of the old house in Florence where Mazzini and Garibaldi stayed.

GENERAL GEORGE G. MEAD—Philadelphia, Pa. (1816-1872)
This piece of brown rock was taken from one of the buildings in the house where General Meade died. The home is now an apartment house.

CONTE DE MEOG—The Pitt Palace, Florence, Italy, (1830-1844)

LORENZO DE MEOG—Florence, Italy, (1442-1492)
The old palace of the Medici's, now called Palazzo Jacobi, is

one of the several palaces and places in which Lorenzo de Medici, the Magnificent, and Catherine de Medici lived. The stone is a loose shipping that fell off the column in the main courtyard.

PHILIP MILANCIHON—Nuremberg, Germany, (1407-1500)
This stone was picked up in the courtyard between the school which Melancthon founded and the church in which he preached. He was perhaps the greatest figure, next to Luther, in the Reformation.

HERMAN MERVILLE—New Bedford, Mass., (1810-1891)
This stone is from the walk in front of the old Sather Church which Melville attended regularly and to which he refers in some of his writings. The old "Seymour" minister of the church presented the stone to President Hall.

PENNO MEXENDEZ—Santander, Spain, (1510-1574)
This stone representing Menendez, founder of St. Augustine, former governor of Florida, and perhaps the most able Spanish official ever to come to Florida, came from Santander, the port from which he sailed for Florida in 1565.

PENNO MEXENDEZ—St. Augustine, Fla., (1510-1574)
This stone came from the scene of his work in Florida.

MICHELANGELO—Florence, Italy, (1476-1564)
This stone came from the home that was owned by Michelangelo, and where he worked. The house is now a shrine.

MICHELANGELO—Rome, Italy, (1476-1564)
This piece of marble was taken from St. Peter's in Rome. The dome was Michelangelo's architectural triumph.

JOAQUIN MURRAY—Oakland, Calif., (1811-1913)
Miller's daughter helped select this stone from the poet's home in the hills near Oakland.

JOHN MURTON—Chalfont St. Giles, England, (1608-1674)
This stone is from the house in which Milton carried on his "Paradise Lost" and where he wrote "Samson Agonistes." This is the only Milton house now in existence. The kitchen had been remodeled for a museum and the bedchambers removed. This hearthstone was found by Dr. Holt back of the woodshed adjoining the house.

DONALD G. MITCHELL (Dr. Marvel)—Norwich, Conn. (1633-1803)

The stone is from the yard of Mitchell's former home, now occupied by the University of Norwich Free Academy. It is said that the apple tree in the back yard in which Mitchell sat and wrote "Reveries of a Bachelor."

high. The Imperial Palace was burned by Nero and replaced by the Golden House. The stone in the "Walle" was from where a column pressed perfume on the faces as they entered. After Nero's death he was defamed and his name obliterated from all public buildings. The Golden House was filled in with earth and the top is now a great public garden.

HERIOT, NEVILLE, PAIR, or WARRICK, the "Kingmaker"—
Warrick Castle, England, (1483-1497)

Neville, a powerful and enterprising nobleman, succeeded in making Edward V king for a few days and was afterwards killed. He was able to supplant him with Henry VI, who had been in the Tower since he was forced to abdicate. In 1471 Edward met and defeated Neville and took over the kingship again. Neville was slain in battle. The stone was taken from the courtyard of Warwick Castle.

HERIOT, NEVILLE—Sewickley, Pa., (1862-1901)
The stone is from the birthplace of Neville the Composer.

CARDINAL, NEWMAN—Oriel College, Oxford, England, (1801-1890)

Cardinal Newman was a student at Trinity College, Oxford, and a Fellow at Oriel. He is the greatest name in the Oxford movement. In 1845 he went over to the Catholic Church, and began to write in 1871. The stone came from the main quadrangle of Oriel College.

LILLIAN, NORDICA—Farmington, Me., (1862-1914)

The stone is from the wall at the entrance gate to the old home, read where Lillian Nordica was born. The home is now used as a shrine and has many of the costumes and stage jewelry which Nordica wore in her operas.

ELIZABETH, NOTT—Ashford, Conn., (1773-1866)

The stone was taken from the foundation of the old family home. Nott always lived with Horace Bushnell and Mark Twain as sponsors of great personality.

ALVARO, PARRIS DE VACA—Jerez, Spain, (1490-1524)

The stone is from Jerez where Alvaro Parris de Vaca was landed in Tampa Bay as Treasurer and High Sheriff in Narváez's ill-fated expedition.

GENERAL, POLK—Frederick, Ga., (1806-1785)

The stone was a part of the first governor's mansion at Georgia.

RICHARD, O'NEAL—Fairmount, Mass., (1832-1917)

The stone was found in the foundations of the old dwelling on the barn. O'neal used to spend his vacations at this house.

ROBERT O'NEAL—Times Square, New York City, (1898—)

O'neal was born in the old Barrett Hotel, 414 West 42nd Street. The stone is from the cellar of the building. The "Walle of Fame" was found in the cellar of the building.

OREGON—Silver Springs, Fla., (1867-1885)

This stone came from a ledge near the edge of Silver Springs where the seminoles gathered for council.

GORMAN, WILLIAM PACE—Chilbury Hill Farm, Hartford Co., Md., (1710-1760)
The Pace place is now in ruins. This stone is from the ruin of a mill, store of barn.

THOMAS PAINE—New Rochelle, N. Y., (1737-1809)

The Thomas Paine house in New Rochelle is now a shrine and is open to the public for a small fee. This stone was found in the garden within a few feet of the house.

PALLAS, ARIZONA—The Parthenon, Athens, Greece

The stone came from the Parthenon plaza proper. Probably all of the famous Greeks of the illustrious "Golden Age of Pericles" trod on this stone.

ALICE PARKMAN PARKER—Cambridge, Mass., (1856-1903)

A house where under the back door was "parloured" for the "Walle of Fame." At no one was at home, permission could not be obtained to secure it.

ALTON B. PARKER—Esopus, N. Y., (1862-1920)

The stone was taken from one of the walls which surrounded the house. It is now in the wall of the house and is a part of the wall from John Burroughs's home. Just as

THEODORE PARKER—West Roxbury, Mass., (1810-1860)

The new Catholic Church has been erected on the site of the old home of Theodore Parker. The old house had been moved back a little and is being used as the residence of the priest who lives this stone to John College.

THE PARATHENON—Athens, Greece

The stone was picked up inside the Parthenon, but as there are strict laws forbidding the exportation of anything that might have historical value the stone was "smuggled" out of the Parthenon, the Acropolis, and Greece.

PASCAL—Paris, France, (1633-1663)

The stone came from Pascal's home.

LOUIS PARKMAN—Dole, Jura, France, (1633-1806)

This stone was taken from the wall of the old Parkman home.

where Louis Pasteur was born on December 27, 1822. It was opened in 1892 by A. V. Renard, President of the Société des Amis de la Maison Natale de Pasteur.

WALTER PAYSON—Fellow, Bryn Mawr College, Oxford, England. (1859-1892)
Educated at King's School, Canterbury, and Queen's College, Paris was a Fellow of Bryn Mawr College at 25. "Mistress the Epitaph" is his best known work.

ANSELMA PAYSON—New Orleans, La. (1813-1910)
The home came from the drab remains of what seems to have been a charming little courtyard, known as Paul's Court. The great singer was born there. Some report says Adelina sang on Key Street as a child until some one recognized the superb quality of her voice and had her trained.

JOHN HOWARD PAYSON—Easthampton, L. I. (1791-1862)
The stone came from the foundation of the windmill. The windmill and adjoining house were the inspiration for Payson's famous "Home Sweet Home".

ROBERT E. PEASE—Eagle Island, Me. (1826-1890)
His stone came from the ruins of the old house of Robert E. Pease, General of the Maine Militia. He kept his "sledge dog" on this island during the intervals between his northern expeditions.

WILLIAM PENN—Buckhamsworth, England. (1644-1718)
This stone was picked up in one spacious garden at the rear of the fine old rambling house which was Penn's home in his early married life.

WILLIAM PENN—Penn's Manor, Pa. (1644-1718)
This stone was brought from England in 1672 and is in the building of his American home. The house was built in 1682, the 84th acre granted to Penn. It was here that he made his treaty with the Indians and held his famous Council. Penn's home now belongs to the State of Pennsylvania.

COMMONS—O. H. PENNY—South Kingston, R. I. (1816-1819)
The stone is from the old garden wall which surrounds the house. The home is now used as a Museum and contains many of the war relics which belonged to Perry.

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING—Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (1850—)
The Commandant of Fort Sam Houston arranged to have five large horse stones on the place given to Dr. John. He took in 1876, in two pieces and inscribed one half with the name of Pershing.

and the other half with the name of Funtun. Pershing lived there in 1917 and Funtun in 1915-17.

PERSHING—Pavia, Italy. (1440-1525)
This stone was found in a pile under the eaves of the Cathedral of the famous German Emperor in Pavia. It was found in the ruins of the second side chapel and lived there while painting the picture.

PERRACCHI—Venice, Italy. (1504-1514)
Perracchi is given credit by many for being the real originator of the Italian Renaissance. The stone is from the garden of his Venice home.

RAIZABERT STRAUSS PETERSEN—Andover, Mass. (1844-1911)
The garden of Elizabeth Phelps' home, where she wrote most of her books, was so beautifully kept that no stone could be found. At the edge of the garden where stepping stones were placed, one stone was composed of two layers, the lower layer is in the "Walk of Fame".

KING PHILIP—Northfield, Mass. (1650-1676)
This stone is from the top of a hill where King Philip used to camp.

FRANKLIN PIERCE—Hillboro, N. H. (1802-1860)
The home reproduced in Corrier and Jove's colored pictures. This marble stone was found near the house.

ALBERT PIKE AND JOHN GOULD FLETCHER—Little Rock Ark. (1858-1891)
The stone is from Pike's home in Little Rock. He was a poet, statesman and scholar, and head of the Minors in the United States. John Gould Fletcher's sister now lives in the house.

MOLLY PITCHER—Carlisle, Pa. (1744-1823)
Molly Pitcher lived and died in the home. She became famous at the Battle of Monmouth where her husband was killed. She was carrying water to the soldiers when she saw her husband shot down. As they carried him back of the line, Molly sprang to the cannon and fired it regularly and perfectly all the battle ended. This stone is from her home in Carlisle.

WILLIAM PITT THE YOUNGER—Westham, Kent, England. (1709-1806)
William Pitt, the English statesman, lived in Pitt's Cottage, Westham, Kent. He was a brilliant statesman and a famous orator. The original building about 500 years old, has been restored and is now a tea house. This stone was picked up on the grounds.

JEAN BACRIN—Paris, France, (1630-1699)

This house was on a widow-still in the courtyard of Racine's home. He was perhaps the greatest writer of tragedies the world has known.

SIR WALTER RALPH—Illogan, Devonshire, England, (1532-1618)

The stone is from the garden of Sir Walter's birthplace.

MANASSE II—Memphis, Egypt, (1300 B.C.)

The stone is from the ruins of ancient Memphis, one of the cities associated with Manasse II, oppressor of the Hebrews.

RAFAEL—Rome, Italy, (1483-1620)

The stone from Raphael's house came from the flooring in the first story where repairs were being made.

RAFFAELLO SANTRI—Florence, Italy, (1483-1520)

At Via Cavour 15, Florence, is the home where Raphael lived in that city. The stone came from the cellar.

OPRIK READ—Conway, Ark., (1823—)

The stone came from Oprik Read's former home in Arkansas, now on the campus of Hendrix College.

THOMAS BUCKLAWAY READ—Philadelphia, Pa., (1822-1872)

The stone was taken from Read's grave in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

TOM REED—Portland, Me., (1339-1802)

The stone is from Reed's birthplace and was removed from the foundation. The wooden building is now used as a warehouse.

UNCLE REMUS—Atlanta, Ga., (1783-1808)

There was not a flat stone to be found in the West. The stone owned by the Joel Chandler Harris Memorial Association, but that one was taken from the path leading from the back steps to the woodshed, some seventy feet away.

REXANUS—Paris, France, (1823-1892)

The stone on which one is in the cellar of the house in Paris, France, was taken from the cellar of the house in Paris, France, now occupied by Madame Maurice Maeterlinck, daughter of Dr. Maeterlinck.

PAUL REVEREN—Boston, Mass., (1796-1818)

Back of the old Revere home, now a museum, is a small courtyard. This stone was found there.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS—London, England, (1723-1792)

The stone was found in the cellar of the Clubhouse, "The Clubhouse," London.

which had originally been used as a monastery. It had been on exhibition in a cabinet in the tavern.

JEAN RIVAUD—Dieppe, France, (1629-1666)

Rivaud, the founder of a French colony in Florida, sailed from Dieppe for America in 1564. He was chosen by France to pilot two colonies to Florida, where he and many of the colonists gave their lives as martyrs to their cause. The stone is from the pavement of the port of Dieppe and was believed to have been in use at the time of Rivaud's birth and time of sailing.

RUDARY MASSENAUX—Mantanzas, Inlet, Florida (1812-1883)

The stone is from Anastasia Island near Summer Haven where Rudary was martyred.

ALICE IRVING RICE—Louisville, Ky., (1870—), CALX YOUNG RICE (1872—)

The stone was taken from under the city-well home in which the Rices have lived for many years. Both have received honorary degrees from Rollins.

HENRY RICHARD—Tregaron, Cardiganhire, Wales, (1812-1883)

Henry Richard, M. P., "The Apostle of Peace," lived for many years in a house in Tregaron, where the stone was removed. The table was used by the Tregaron Branch of the Welsh League of Nations Union.

RICHARD TRUI LION HILF—Castle of Durenstein, on the Danube, Austria, (1871-1890)

Richard was returning from the Crusades when captured by Duke Leopold of Austria in 1192. The stone came from the Castle of Durenstein, on the Danube, where he was confined until 1193.

JAMES WATKINS RILEY—Indianapolis, Ind., (1823-1902)

Although Riley was born in Greenfield, Indiana, and spent some of his boyhood days there, he lived in Indianapolis most of his life. The stone on which all of his poems there, his house was located at set aside as a memorial to him. The stone came from the wall in front of the house.

MAURICE OF RIVON—Fountain Abbey, England, (1327-1390)

The stone is from Fountain Abbey, celebrated as the most beautiful ruins in England.

DAVID RIVINGTON—Philadelphia, Pa., (1723-1792)

The stone was taken from the wall of his home, a small Georgian colonial house in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The house has

been preserved because it was the first paper mill in America, built early in the eighteenth century.

Jessie B. Rittenhouse—Watsonet, Kent, Conn.,

(1820—)

This stone was presented by the poet and her late husband, Clinton Scotland. Jessie B. Rittenhouse is an honorary alumna of Rollins College.

Josef Litvak—Columbia, Laguna, (1867-1896)

The stone came from the yard of Dr. Litvak's place in Cagayan. It was the first stone placed in the cemetery. The stone is a memorial Filipino hero, beloved and venerated by all Filipino people.

Edwin Arlington Robinson—Petersboro, N. H.,

(1869-1935)

The stone came from the poet's home.

Conroy Dr. Rocchiamanu—Latham, Vt., (1726-1807)

The stone was taken from the house of the doctor. Dr. Rocchiamanu was a French soldier who fought in the French Revolutionary wars and who died in Washington during the Revolution. He was buried in the French soldiers' quarters.

John D. Rockefeller—Ormond, Fla., (1830-1927)

This stone came from "The Casements," near the fountain, and was obtained by Dr. Robert Shaler Holmes.

Will. Roemer—Beverly Hills, Calif., (1870-1935)

This stone is from Roger's ranch at Beverly Hills.

Alonso W. Rollins—Latham, Me., (1852-1897)

This stone was taken from the farm where the founder of Rollins College was born.

Romero and Jucker—Verona, Italy.

This stone was taken from the tomb of Romero and Jucker at Verona. Near the tomb is a small monument to Shakespeare.

Romero and Jucker—Verona, Italy.

This stone is the kind of rock of which Rome's and Remus built their first city. Excavation is now under way.

Franklin D. Roosevelt—Hyde Park, N. Y., (1882-)

The stone came from the home of President Roosevelt at Hyde Park and was presented by him to Rollins College of which he is an honorary alumna.

Theodore Roosevelt—Oyster Bay, N. Y., (1858-1919)

The stone was presented to Rollins College by Mrs. Roosevelt.

the request of the President's sister, Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson.

Estlin Root—Clinton, N. Y., (1842-1907)

The stone is from Estlin Root's birthplace near Hamilton College.

Betty Rose—Philadelphia, Pa., (1752-1840)

The stone was found in the cellar of the chimney in the rear of the house. It was found in the cellar of the chimney. Her humble home, at 219 Arch Street, the place of her birth and her death, was also the birthplace of our national flag. The place is now a shrine open to the public under the auspices of the Betsy Ross Memorial Association.

Rossetti—Florence, Italy, (1792-1868)

The stone was taken from the cellar of the house where the great composer lived.

Edmond Rostand—Paris, France, (1869-1918)

The stone came from Rostand's home, a plaque on the walls of which states it was the home of the famous dramatist.

Jean Jacques Rousseau—Geneva, Switzerland,

(1712-1778)

The stone was found in the cellar of the house where Rousseau was born. The house is now being used as an antique shop.

Bernard Rust—Philadelphia, Pa., (1745-1813)

Rust is buried in Christ Church Cemetery, Philadelphia. A small opening into the vault beneath is covered with a piece of slate. The stone is a portion of that slab which had previously been broken off.

John Ruskin—Fellow, Corpus Christi College, Oxford,

England, (1819-1900)

The stone came from the main quadrangle of the College.

Edward Rutledge—Charleston, S. C., (1749-1800)

Edward Rutledge, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, is buried in historic St. Phillips Churchyard, Charleston. His stone was found a few paces away from his grave.

John Rutledge—Charleston, S. C., (1730-1800)

John Rutledge, the Dictator, President of South Carolina, and Governor of South Carolina, had a beautiful home in Charleston. The home was found in the road that leads to the stable around the house.

Hans Sachs—Nuremberg, Germany, (1494-1576)

The stone is a piece of the pedestal of the sculptured bust of the

colliar, poet, and Masterfinger of Nuremberg, which was found in his old colliar shop now being used as a tavern.

St. Augustine—St. Martin's Church, Canterbury, England.
(*P-609*)

St. Martin's Church, the oldest church in England, was founded by St. Augustine who was Bishop of Canterbury from 597 to 602. This old had fallen off the roof onto the walk.

St. Augustine—St. Martin's Church, Canterbury, England.
(*P-609*)

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St. Francis—Assisi, Italy, (1182-1226)

The piece of rock was picked up at Assisi where St. Francis lived. The stone was blessed by a Franciscan monk.

St. Francis—Mount Ararat, Armenia, (381-440 A.D.)

The stone came from Mount Ararat, the home of Noah. In 1840, St. Francis came from his remaining the Bible into Armenian.

St. Paul—Mara Hill, (P-67)

The stone was found on Mara Hill near the old flight of stairs cut in the hill to indicate that it undoubtedly was in the city of Pericles and later by Saint Paul.

Admiral William Thomas Sampson—Palmyra, N. Y., (1840-1909)

The stone came from Admiral Sampson's birthplace in Palmyra.

Santa Croce Church—Florence, Italy

The Santa Croce Church in Florence is one of the most famous in Italy. It was founded by the Medici family in the 15th century. The stone was found within the gates of the church at one of the outside corners of the piazza.

Savoy—Florence, Italy, (1452-1493)

The stone was picked up in the courtyard surrounded by the columns of the monastery where Savonarola lived. It was buried at the altar in the center of the public square in Florence.

St. Saviour—Vienna, Austria, (1797-1828)

The stone is from the house in which Schubert was born. Schubert purchased the house in 1903 and made it a Schubert Museum.

General Philip Schuyler—Albany, N. Y., (1733-1804)

The stone from Schuyler's birthplace in Albany was secured for Rollins College by Colonel Edgar Leonard, a Rollins trustee.

Clinton Scott—Watermark, Kent, Conn., (1801-1892)

The stone was presented to Rollins College by Clinton Scott and his wife, Janet B. Richardson.

St. Watson—Dryburgh Abbey, Scotland, (1771-1838)

The stone came from Dryburgh Abbey where St. Watson is buried.

Winward Scott—West Point, N. Y., (1786-1860)

This stone was secured by Major General William B. Smith in West Point, where General Scott died.

Jonas Szaszewski—Budapest, Hungary, (1818-1865)

The stone comes from the birthplace of Dr. Szaszewski in Budapest. It was found in the cellar of the old building.

Sanzey—Gordova, Spain, (1 a.c.-65 A.D.)

The stone is from the home of Sanzey at Gordova, the celebrated city of learning in Spain under the Moors. The great stone philosopher and the school with which he became affiliated in Rome has rarely been purposed for noble simplicity. Nero became himself a part of the brilliant literary style of his tutor, and Sanzey was forced to take his own life.

Manquise de Savigne—Paris, France, (1626-1686)

The stone is from the garden behind the house where the Marquise was born in 1692.

William II. Savand—Florida, N. Y., (1801-1872)

This stone was found near the house in which William II. Savand was born, in Florida, Orange County, New York. The house in which he was born has been moved back from the street and is now used as a barn. The stone is a part of an old gravestone that has been on the place ever since the present owner can remember.

William Shakespeare—Stratford-on-Avon, England, (1564-1616)

The stone had been a part of Shakespeare's grave but had been demolished some years before when more garden space was needed in which to plant every flower mentioned in Shakespeare's plays. This was the last the left and was given by the engraver to Miss Constance Holt who presented it to Rollins College.

William Shakespeare—Trinity Church Tower, Stratford-on-Avon, England, (1564-1616)

This stone was secured at Trinity Church, where Shakespeare is buried.

HENRY W. SHAW (John Billings)—Montecito, Calif., (1816-1886)
"John Billings" lived and died in the original Del Monte Hotel. The stone is from the old building.

CHARLES M. SHEDDEN—Topeka, Kan., (1867-)

Mr. W. F. Pelham of Winter Park secured this stone from the Central Congregational Church building in Topeka, where Dr. Shedden first went and read the chapters of "In His Steps." The Topeka Rotary Club honored Dr. Shedden at a luncheon in 1916 and surprised him by calling him the star of the year. A small stone was taken from the site of an "uncovering" of a stone in the "Walk of Fame" was attended by Dr. Shedden.

PERRY BYRANE STUTLEY—Marlow, England, (1792-1852)

President Holt found this stone in the back yard of St. Mary's home. The home was being completely renovated and this stone evidently had been a part of the house.

GENERAL PHILIP STURMANS—Albany, N. Y., (1831-1886)

This stone was secured by Colonel Edgar C. Leonard, a Frenchman, from Sheridan's birthplace in Albany.

HUGH STURMAN—Newton, Mass., (1721-1793)

Ralston Pickering, a Kolin alumnus, secured this stone from the site of the foundation of Sturman's old home.

SARAH SIMMONS—Watwickshire, England, (1776-1851)

This stone was found in a lane near the home of the great one on the Avon River.

LYDIA H. SIMONNET—Norwich Conn., (1791-1867)

This stone is from the garden of the house in which Mrs. Simonnet taught school in her early life. A marker beside the footstone said: "Lydia Simmonney School—1810"

KING SIMON—Plechay, Bulgaria, (8-927)

King Simon, a prominent Bulgarian king of all times, Simonet, was called "The Golden Aile of Bulgarian Literature." The royal church of Simonet was erected in the last part of the century and it was in the hall of this church that the first Bulgarian history the Gospel were read and explained to the Bulgarian people in their own language. King Simonet, who died, was buried somewhere in the foot stone of the given stone now in the "Walk of Fame" was witness for more than a thousand years of birth, sad and glorious times of a nation. The church was discovered in 1927 by the Bulgarian Archaeological Service, and this stone found and preserved. Nicola Mironov who was present at the time of the "uncovering" presented it to Kolin College for the "Walk of Fame."

CARPENTER JOHN SMITH—Jamestown, Va., (1679-1681)

This stone is from the old church in the United States. A life-size statue of Carpenter John Smith stands in front of the church looking towards the James River.

SARAH, FRANCES SMITH—Andover, Mass., (1805-1895)

This stone was taken from the site of the main road at Smith's house. It is from the site of the house where she lived for her children. The children who lived the house for their students. The stone was taken from a trench back of the barn.

SONORANT—The Agora, Athens, (470 B.C.-300 A.D.)

This stone came from the Agora, the market place of Athens, where Socrates spent much of his time. It is a foundation stone from one of the old buildings which have been destroyed and rebuilt many times since the fifth century B. C.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE—Jerusalem

This stone was taken from the old Temple of Solomon, which is still partly under ground.

EDWARD HENRY SORREY—New Orleans, La., (1856-1933)

This stone is from the site of the house in which the great sorcerer was born no longer stands, but the stone is from its contents. On the site is now a large garage.

HENRICO DE SORRE—Lorca, Spain, (1400-1412)

This stone was taken from the site of the house where he owned a great mansion, and was in possession of such great riches that he loaned large sums to Charles V. De Sorre gained lasting fame as conquistador of South America, discoverer of the Mississippi River, and leader of a mercable expedition through the south eastern portion of North America.

SU CHIAIYANVA—Calcutta, India, (1496-1534)

This rock came from his shrine on the Ganges, a favorite resort of the founder of Vaishnavism, where the renowned Saint of Bengal expounded for a time and preached his religion of love and peace.

MADAME DE STAEV—Coppet, Switzerland, (1700-1817)

This obelisk came from a site in the courtyard of the old chateau where Madame de Staël lived. The obelisk is now in the garden of the chateau. It was found by the Swiss government in 1817.

MILUS STANISLAV—South Duxbury, Mass., (1664-1667)

This stone was obtained from the foundation of the house, overlooking the bay.

ELIZABETH CARY STANTON—Johnstown, N. Y., (1816-1902)

This stone came from her birthplace in Johnstown, and was sent to Kolin College by her daughter, Miss Harriet Stanton Blach.

EDMUND C. STEEDMAN—Norwich, Conn., (1833-1908)

The stone was taken from one of the garden walls of the place where Steedman lived.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON—Sarasota Lake, N. Y., (1850-1892)

The stone is from the Memorial Cottage where Stevenson lived. It is a fragment of the original wall of the cottage. The house was destroyed by fire, and at the same time a bronze plaque of Stevenson by Gutzon Borglum.

RICHARD STOCKTON—Princeton, N. J., (1734-1802)

The stone comes from Stockton's home in Princeton. Kallias C. is inscribed for the stone to the present Mr. Stockton, who is husband was a direct descendant of the Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

LUCY STONE—Brookfield, Mass., (1815-1893)

About five miles along the road to Ware is the house bearing a bronze tablet commemorating the fact that it was the birthplace of Lucy Stone. The stone was found near the barn.

MIRVILLE B. STONE—Hudson, Ill., (1848-1920)

The stone came from the original site of the home where Stone lived. It is a fragment of the original wall of the house. The stone is apparently from the original foundation.

STONEHOUSE—Wiltshire, England

One of the noblest antiquities now left upon earth. Stonehouse, dated by some as far back as 1650 B. C. It is attributed by some to the Romans and by others to early inhabitants of Britain. The stone is a piece broken from one of the fallen monoliths.

HANRIET DEXTER STOWE—Brunswick, Me., (1813-1896)

The stone is a piece of granite from a stone step leading to the rear of the house, which is now known as the "Uncle Tom's Cabin House". The book was written in this house.

OSCAR STRAUVE—Purchase, N. Y., (1820-1926)

The stone was sent to Rollins College by his widow from the home in Purchase.

RICHARD STRAUVE—Vienna, Austria, (1861—)

The stone came from the garden of Richard Strauve's home in Vienna.

GRANT STUART—Kingstown, R. I., (1765-1823)

The stone comes from the home of Amerey Street, poet painter.

DR. SUN YAT-SUN—Nanking, China, (1867-1926)

The stone from the magnificent tomb in Nanking which the Chinese Government has built to hold his remains was sent to the U. S. by the Chinese Government. The stone was found in the "Wall of Fame".

WILLIAM HOWARD TAYLOR—New Haven, Conn., (1827-1910)

The stone is from the home that ex-President Taylor occupied part of the time he was professor at Yale.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAYLOR—Cincinnati, O., (1827-1910)

The stone came from the front driveway to the house where the President was born.

TALLEYRAND—Paris, France, (1754-1838)

President Rich secured the stone from the home of the great diplomat in Paris.

BOOTH TARKENTON—Kennebunkport, Me., (1809—)

The stone is from the mover's summer home, which is filled with pictures portraits of old masters.

BAYARD TAYLOR—Kennett Square, Pa., (1825-1878)

Taylor was born in Kennett Square, and his home, "Longwood", is located on the site of the house. The stone was found near the front entrance. The stone is a piece of the wall of the house.

ZACHARY TAYLOR—Monticello, Va., (1784-1850)

This "blue stone", common to Orange County, Virginia, was found near the birthplace of the twelfth President of the United States.

WILLIAM TELL—Tellschapel, Lake Lucerne, Switzerland, (14th century)

The stone came from Tell's Chapel on the shore of Lake Lucerne where William Tell escaped from the cruel Austrian overlord, Herman Gessler.

TEMPLE OF QUZZALCOTUNT—Cholula, Mexico

This temple was erected at the summit of a great pyramid in house of the ancient deity who represented agriculture and industry.

SANTA TERESA DE JESU—Avila, Spain, (1516-1582)

The stone was found in the "CASA SANTA" Avila, not far from the place where the famous church built on the site of the church of Saint Theresa, and within the ancient walls that still stand.

TEMPLE OF THESEUS—Athens, Greece

The stone was taken from the Temple of Theseus by a German student instructor in Athens and given to Athena Wright, sister of

a Rollins College student, who presented it to the "Well" Farm.

ELLEN ALICE TERRY—Small Hyle, Trenchard, Kent, Eng., (1848-1929)

The famous actress was born in Coventry and died at Small Hyle. She lived for twenty-five years. The stone was found near her home, which is now a museum.

MAURICE THOMPSON—Crawfordsville, Ind., (1844-1904)

The stone from the home of the author, Maurice Thompson, is seen by Mrs. Benjamin Crane.

HENRY DAVY THORNTON—Walden Pond, Concord, Mass., (1817-1889)

A large stone with a bronze plate marks the site of the last of Thornton lived for several years and wrote "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack". This stone is the "Walk" is from a mound of stones piled on this spot by pious pilgrim visitors.

MATTHEW THORNTON—Merrimack, N. H., (1714-1809)

Matthew Thornton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in a house across the road from a monument to his honor at Merrimack. Direct descendants now occupy the house, and permitted the stone to be removed from the place.

THORNTON—Lucerne, Switzerland, (1770-1844)

The stone was picked up on the shore of the tiny pond in the middle of the famous coliseum then stone, carved in solid granite in Glacier Park, Lucerne, Danish kingdom.

THEOPHILUS—Pompeii, Italy, (42 B.C.-37 A.D.)

As some came from one of the spacious villas in Pompeii, where the Emperor Theophilus is thought to have spent his vacation period. In the center of every court or garden in a Pompeian palace was a fountain, which carries the rain water from the roof of the house down a double staircase, and the stone is embedded in the "Walk of Fame" is a house made from the stone of the fountain.

THEOPHILUS—Venice, Italy, (1718-1804)

The stone was near the house in Madrid where the Emperor Theophilus is thought to have spent his vacation period. In the center of every court or garden in a Pompeian palace was a fountain, which carries the rain water from the roof of the house down a double staircase, and the stone is embedded in the "Walk of Fame" is a house made from the stone of the fountain.

THEOPHILUS—Venice, Italy, (1718-1804)

The stone was part of the ridge-stone or coping which ran off the roof. It was picked up in the garden of the Emperor Theophilus.

WILLIAM H. TWAIN—San Antonio, Texas, (1811-1886)

The stone is from part of the walls of the Alamo fortress.

JOHN TYLER—Watertown, Conn., (1770-1786)

A bronze tablet marked the house of Tyndall in Watertown. The stone came from the cellar foundation.

JOHN TYLER—Watertown, Conn., (1770-1786)

This stone was taken from the wall in the cellar foundation where the signer of the Declaration of Independence was born.

JOHN TYLER—Watertown, Conn., (1770-1786)

Andrew Turnbull, Minorca, Spain, (1702-1792)

Dr. Andrew Turnbull, prosperous London physician, lived on this island in 1769 with 1400 Minorcians to colonize in Florida for the British Government. This group of colonists founded the city of New Smyrna, Florida.

JOHN TYLER—Watertown, Conn., (1770-1786)

This stone was taken from the wall in the cellar foundation where the signer of the Declaration of Independence was born.

JOHN TYLER—Watertown, Conn., (1770-1786)

The brick was found near the wall of the front door of the home where Tyler lived when he was notified of his election to the Presidency.

MARTIN VAN BUREN—Kinderhook, N. Y., (1786-1869)

Kindershook, the home of the first Vice President, was with the stone in Kinderhook. The stone came from the coping of an old Dutch door in the house and was probably there in Van Buren's time.

MARTIN VAN BUREN—Kinderhook, N. Y., (1786-1869)

The stone was sent to Rollins College by Henry van Dyke, upon request from President Hoft. According to Mr. van Dyke, the stone came from the old red rock on which this house was built about 1798.

MARTIN VAN BUREN—Kinderhook, N. Y., (1786-1869)

The stone was near the house in Madrid where the Emperor Theophilus is thought to have spent his vacation period. In the center of every court or garden in a Pompeian palace was a fountain, which carries the rain water from the roof of the house down a double staircase, and the stone is embedded in the "Walk of Fame" is a house made from the stone of the fountain.

MARTIN VAN BUREN—Kinderhook, N. Y., (1786-1869)

Although Velazquez was born in Seville, his home came from the Spanish capital and part of his work was done there. "Las Meninas", to which is devoted an entire room in the Prado, is considered Velazquez's greatest work.

Vanni—Basseto, Parma, Italy, (1818-1891)

This stone came from the villa where Verdi lived at Basseto, in the birthplace at Roncole, in the Province of Parma, Italy.

ANTONIO VERRUCI—Florence, Italy, (1461-1613)

This ornamental stone was one of the four capitals used at the corners of Italian tombs and was found in the back yard of the former home of Alessandro Verucci. The home is now a farm.

Vernat—Andes, near Pichileu, Marindu, Italy, (70 B.C.-19)

This stone is from the birthplace of Virgil at Andes, three h. from Mantua.

FRANCISCO DE VERRONA—Salamanca, Spain, (1480-1519)

This stone came from the palace of the Duke of Veragua, in Salamanca, Spain, where it was preserved in Salamanca. Veragua was the founder of International Law.

ALFONSO VOLTA—Como, Italy, (1745-1827)

This piece of marble is from a raised mosaic marble plate in front of a small altar in the Italian physician's home.

VOLTAIRE—Paris, France, (1694-1778)

The stone came from the courtyard of the apartment where he lived in Paris.

RICHARD WAGNER—Munich, France, (1813-1883)

The stone came from a Swiss chalet where Richard Wagner lived in Munich. Wagner was a composer of music. He died in Zurich, Switzerland. The Wagner family also stated that John Koshin had made his home there.

RICHARD WAGNER—Munich, Bavaria, (1813-1883)

This stone was found in the garden where Wagner was born. The house and garden, where he lived for about a year, was in Wagner by the King.

MONSIEUR HENRI WATTE—Lyon, Conn., (1816-1883)

Watte served as Chief Justice of the United States in 1841. This stone was discovered at the very attractive home of Watte in White's home. It is now used as a summer house.

LEWIS WALLACE—Crawfordsville, Ind., (1827-1907)

The stone is from the home of the author of "Ben Hur" and "The Reckoning".

ISAAC WARREN—Winchester Cathedral, England, (1614-1689)

The stone was found in the wall of Winchester Cathedral. It was used in the building of the cathedral. The stone is now in all the stained glass windows represent him as a saint.

AMERICAN WARD—Shrewsbury, Mass., (1851-1887)

The stone came from the back yard of the old American Ward home in Shrewsbury, Mass. It is now in the collection of the colonial shrine.

GEORGE MONMAY WARD—Lowell, Mass., (1830-1900)

Dr. Ward was three times the President of Rollins College. The stone came from his home in Lowell.

WILLIAM HAYES WARD—South Norwalk, Me., (1821-1893)

William Hayes Ward served this stone from the wall in the yard of Dr. Ward's home. The stone was placed there by William Hayes Ward, and he walked on it all his life.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARREN—Plainfield, Mass., (1834-1900)

This stone came from the stone wall at Warren's summer home. It is now in the collection of the Warren family.

BONNETT E. WASHINGTON—Tuskegee, Ala., (1856-1914)

The stone came from his home and was sent to Rollins College by a Special Assistant in the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

GEORGE WASHINGTON—Mount Vernon, Va., (1732-1799)

This stone came from near the gate entrance to the estate. Washington must have often walked near the spot and possibly on it.

GEORGE WASHINGTON—Flagging East Portico, Mount Vernon, Va., (1732-1799)

Washington procured his supply of flagging for the East Portico, in 1785, from the sandstone quarries on Lord Lovelace's estate in England. The spot the acquired by Mrs. Thomas P. Marshall, Vice Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association for the Union, is an "original" laid at Mount Vernon in 1785.

LAWRENCE WASHINGTON—Subgrave Manor, England, (1718-1783)

This stone was picked up from a heap made from a demolished farmhouse a few yards from the Manor House. The house is now a ruin that many Americans visit while in England, as the ancestral home of George Washington.

"MAY" ARTHUR WAYNE—Wayne, Pa., (1796-1806)

The stone was removed from beneath the headstone near the grave. The graveyard surrounds Old Saint David's Church, dating back to pre-revolutionary days. It was here Washington and his officers worshipped during their stay.

DAVID WAYNE—Franklin, N. H., (1793-1848)

The stone was found within a few feet of the old log cabin where Daniel Webster was born.

NOAH WARREN—Amherst, Mass., (1767-1843)

The stone came from the site of the home of Noah Warren. The stone is no longer standing.

JOHN WARLEY—Fallow, Lincoln College, Oxford, England.

(1703-1791)

The stone is a marble cross, which stood on the top of the Church of St. Mary's, Fallow, in the year 1703. It was the gift of John Warley, who was a member of the University of Oxford. The stone is now in the possession of the University of Oxford. The stone is a marble cross, which stood on the top of the Church of St. Mary's, Fallow, in the year 1703. It was the gift of John Warley, who was a member of the University of Oxford. The stone is now in the possession of the University of Oxford.

GEORGE WARRINGTONS—Pittsburgh, Pa., (1846-1914)

The stone came from the Westinghouse home in Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM WATKINS—Portsmouth, N. H., (1750-1796)

This stone came from the William Watkin home in Portsmouth, N. H. The stone is now in the possession of the University of Portsmouth.

JAMES A. WATKINS—Ponferrada, Spain, (1827-1891)

The stone is a marble cross, which stood on the top of the Church of St. Mary's, Fallow, in the year 1703. It was the gift of John Warley, who was a member of the University of Oxford. The stone is now in the possession of the University of Oxford.

ANDREW D. WHITE—Ithaca, N. Y., (1832-1918)

The stone was taken from the corner of the stable where Andrew D. White used to keep his famous trotting horses, and was used to build the stone. The stone is now in the possession of the University of Ithaca.

EDWARD DOUGLAS WHITE—New Orleans, La., (1812-1881)

The stone came from Chief Justice White's old home in New Orleans. The stone is now in the possession of the University of New Orleans.

WALTER WHITE—Camden, N. J., (1812-1881)

White lived the latter part of his life in Camden, N. J. The stone is a marble cross, which stood on the top of the Church of St. Mary's, Fallow, in the year 1703. It was the gift of John Warley, who was a member of the University of Oxford. The stone is now in the possession of the University of Oxford.

F. WHITE—Westboro, Mass., (1767-1826)

The stone came from Westboro Farm, the home of F. White of the cotton gin.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER—Haverhill, Mass., (1807-1892)

Whittier was born, and where he wrote "Snow-Bound". It is now open to the public with its old relics. The stone was found on a small hill near the house.

KARE DOUGLAS WILSON—Hull, Mo., (1860-1923)

The stone was picked up in the garden of the house where Kare Douglas Wilson and her sister lived, and which was filled with antiques and memorials to the two sisters.

OSCAR WILSON—Paris, France, (1856-1900)

This stone came from the garden in the hotel in Paris where Oscar Wilson lived. The stone is now in the possession of the University of Paris.

MARY E. WILKIN—Metuchen, N. J., (1802-1880)

The New England novelist.

FRANKLIN R. WILLARD—Exton, Pa., (1850-1896)

This stone had been used as a chimney at Ret Cortis, Mass. Willard's home. Educator, author, reformer.

WILLIAM, THE CONQUEROR—Wolsey Castle, Winchester, England, (1027-1067)

The stone came from Wolsey Castle, which William the Conqueror built in Winchester, England. The stone is now in the possession of the University of Winchester.

WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM—Winchester Cathedral, England, (1335-1404)

The stone was found in the yard of Winchester Cathedral where William is buried. He was a great churchman, statesman, and educator, Bishop of the Cathedral, and founder of Winchester College.

ROBERT WILLIAMS—Providence, R. I., (1603-1663)

The stone came from his home.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS—Latham, Conn., (1781-1811)

The house where William Williams lived, and where he was buried. The stone is now in the possession of the University of Latham.

ALEXANDER WILSON—Philadelphia, Pa., (1767-1813)

Alexander Wilson is buried in Christ's Church, or Old Swede's Church, in Philadelphia, where his grave is marked by a stone. This stone was one of the foundation stones upon which the upper arches of the dome.

HENRY WILSON—Farmington, N. H., (1812-1876)

Henry Wilson was Vice President of the United States under U.

the chimney. In a sense, Wythe was the Father of the American Revolution. He taught Jefferson, Marshall, Monroe and Randalph as William and Mary College, and was an important member of the Continental Congress.

OWEN D. YOUNG—Van Hornesville, N. Y., (1874-)

The stone is from Mr. Young's house at Van Hornesville and is restored when the home was being rebuilt. Mr. Young is honorary Alumnus of Rollins College.

ZACK—Mount Olympus, Greece

This stone came from Mount Olympus and was taken from the ruins of a temple which suffered old materials being used in building for paving blocks and other construction.

THE ALAMO, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

WILLIAM B. TRAVIS (1807-1836); DAVID COCKER (1776-1837); JAMES BOWIE (1790-1838); J. H. BUSHAM (1781-1816). The stone is a fragment of the walls of the Alamo.

CUNNETT CUNNETT—Oxford, England

Cardinal Wolsey, Founder (1473-1509); Lewis Carroll, Poet (1812-1898); John Locke, Canon (1632-1704). This stone came from the main quadrangle of the College.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE—Oxford, England

Archbishop Cranmer, Fellow (1489-1556); William Hussey, Fellow (1733-1780); Christopher Wren, Fellow (1632-1723); Lawrence of Arabia, Fellow (1883-1935). The stone was found behind the kitchen of All Souls College.

WINDHISTEN CASTLE—London, England

Isaac Newton (1642-1727); Isaac Walton (1593-1683); William Wykeham (1317-1384). The stone is in the yard of Windhirst Castle and these three are buried.

CHESHIRE TAVERN—London, England

Samuel Johnson (1709-1794); James Boswell (1733-1795); Garrick (1729-1779); Johna Reynolds (1723-1793); Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658). The stone was found in the cellar of the old Cheshire Tavern which had originally been a monastery. The stone bears an exhibition in a cabinet in the tavern.

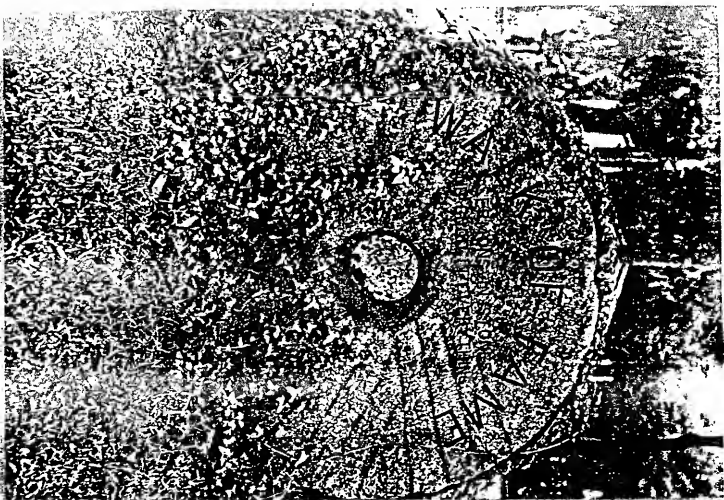
BALLOD COLLEGE—Oxford, England

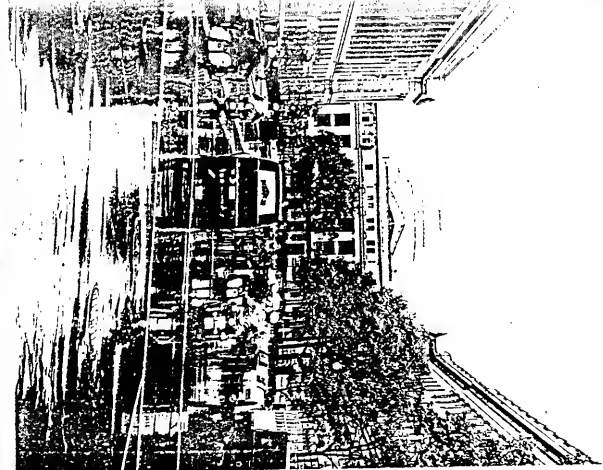
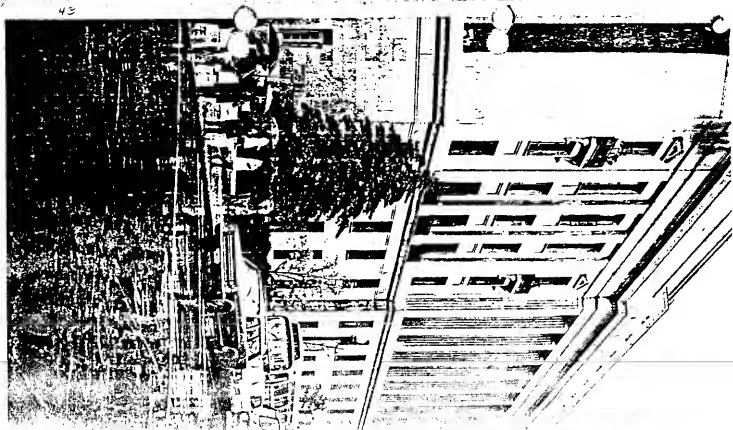
John Wycliffe, Master (1320-1384); Benjamin Jonson, N. (1572-1637); Robert Browning, Hon. Fellow (1812-1889); T. H. Hill, Fellow (1818-1883).

The stone came from the garden of Ballod College.

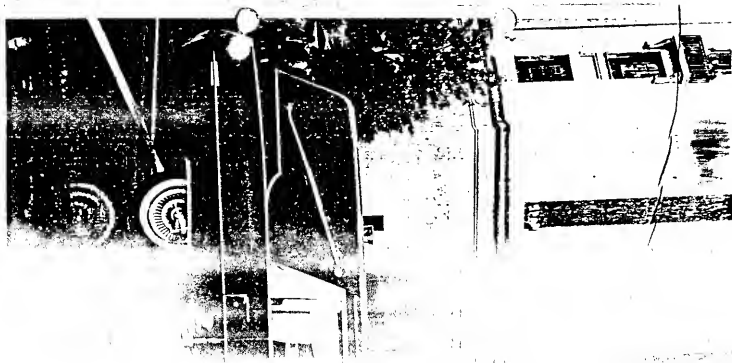
ORIEL COLLEGE—Oxford, England

Cardinal Newman, Fellow (1801-1890); Matthew Arnold, (1822-1888); John Keble, Fellow (1792-1866). The stone is from the main quadrangle of the College.









1960-1961



1962-1963



1964-1965



1966-1967

